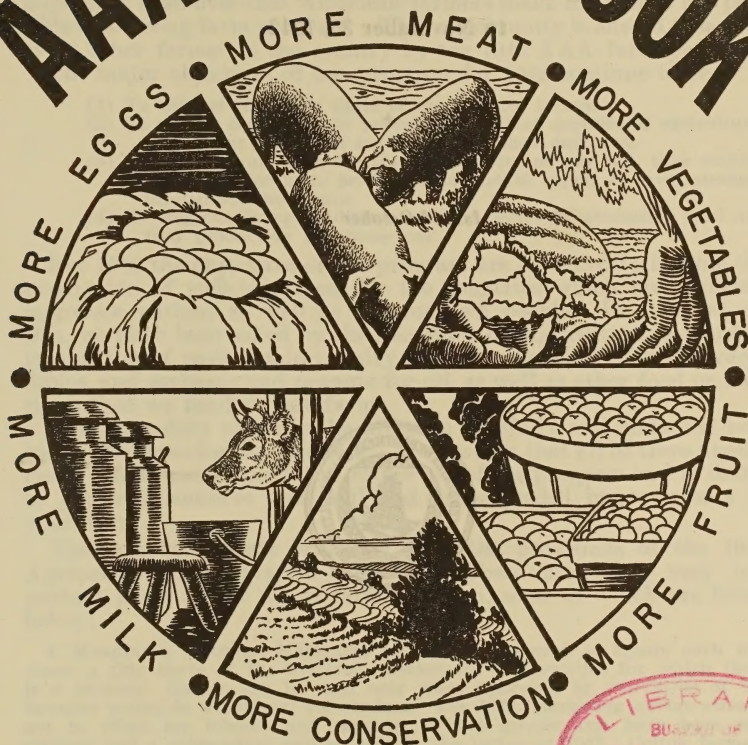


1,42
S08B

SRB-601-Ala.

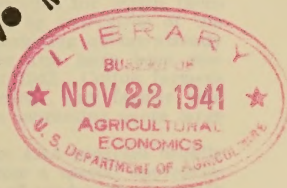
1942

AAA HANDBOOK



for

ALABAMA



1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

SOUTHERN DIVISION



Program effective from December 1, 1941
to November 30, 1942



Issued October 1941



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

TO THE FARMERS OF ALABAMA:

With unsettled conditions throughout the world, it is now more important than ever that American farmers make the fullest use possible of a strong farm program. That opportunity is offered to us and every other farmer in the country by the 1942 AAA farm program.

The major objectives of our program for 1942 continue to be:

- (1) To help us get a fair share of the national income.
- (2) To protect consumers by providing abundant supplies of agricultural products at prices that are fair both to them and to us.
- (3) To rebuild and maintain the productivity of our soil, thus making it possible for us to produce an abundant supply of farm products throughout the future.
- (4) To improve living conditions of farm people by increasing food and feed production for home use.

For 1942 the objectives of the program are extended to include the production of sufficient food for the countries which are resisting aggressor nations as well as for our own people. In order to do this, we have been asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to increase production of pork, poultry, dairy products, certain fruits and vegetables, and soybeans and peanuts for oil, as well as other food or feed crops that we need on our farms.

It is your duty to study the program carefully and make the best use of the opportunities it offers. We are sure that all of these urgent needs can be met through the proper use of the program and in doing so you will conserve your soil and make needed improvements in your farm.

The handbook deals primarily with the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. There are other very important parts of our whole farm program, some of which are listed below:

1. **MARKETING QUOTAS.**—Marketing quotas are designed to assure each producer a fair share of the available market for commodities for which there is a surplus. Quotas can be used only when approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a national referendum. For 1942, marketing quotas already are in effect for tobacco and peanuts. Wheat quotas also have been proclaimed and a referendum will be held in the spring of 1942. Cotton farmers will vote in December, 1941, on quotas for the 1942 crop. Any farmer who plants within his acreage allotment will be assured of a marketing quota large enough to cover his entire production of that crop.

2. **PARITY PAYMENTS.**—Farmers who participate in the AAA program usually receive parity payments. Parity payments are made from a special appropriation by Congress and are designed to bring the income of producers of certain crops nearer to parity. These payments are made only to producers of cotton, wheat, and tobacco when the price of these crops is below parity. If parity payments are made in 1942, rates will be announced later.

3. **COMMODITY LOANS.**—Commodity loans enable farmers to retain title to their crops in periods of low prices, at the same time providing much-needed cash from the year's farming operations. In addition to stabilized prices, the protection the farmer gets from Government commodity loans also makes it possible for the Nation to store crop reserves in years of plenty as a protection against crop failure in other years.

4. CROP INSURANCE.—It is now possible for producers of both wheat and cotton to insure their crops against losses from unavoidable causes. This insurance guarantees yield but not price. Crop insurance is issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, but AAA committeemen are representatives of the Corporation in the counties.

ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,

W. B. CRAWLEY, *Chairman*, Pike County,

L. S. FLUKER, *Sumter County*,

J. M. JONES, *Madison County*,

H. H. WHITTLE, *Calhoun County*,

P. O. DAVIS, *Director of Extension*,

A. W. JONES, *Administrative Officer in Charge*.

CONTENTS

	Page
SEC. 1. FARM CONSERVATION PLAN-----	1
SEC. 2. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES:	
A. County goals-----	2
B. Farm goals-----	2
C. Soil-building allowance-----	2
D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which pay- ment was made under previous programs-----	2
E. Soil-building practices-----	3
SEC. 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS-----	9
SEC. 4. COTTON:	
A. Acreage planted to cotton-----	9
B. Farm allotments-----	9
C. Farm normal yields-----	10
D. Payments and deductions-----	10
SEC. 5. PEANUTS:	
A. Peanuts (definition)-----	10
B. Farm allotments-----	10
C. Farm normal yields-----	11
D. Payments and deductions-----	11
SEC. 6. IRISH POTATOES:	
A. Definitions-----	11
B. Farm allotments-----	11
C. Farm normal yields-----	11
D. Payments and deductions-----	11
SEC. 7. TOBACCO:	
A. Farm allotments-----	12
B. Farm normal yields-----	12
C. Payments and deductions-----	12
SEC. 8. WHEAT:	
A. Acreage planted to wheat-----	12
B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages-----	13
C. Nonwheat allotment farm-----	13
D. Farm normal yields-----	13
E. Payments and deductions-----	14
SEC. 9. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC-----	14
SEC. 10. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS:	
A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments-----	15
B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices-----	15
C. Other deductions-----	15
D. Proration of net deductions-----	15
SEC. 11. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS-----	16
SEC. 12. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000-----	16
SEC. 13. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS-----	16
SEC. 14. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES-----	16
SEC. 15. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS:	
A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the pro- gram-----	16
B. Full payments made only on operated farms-----	19
C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures-----	19
D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims-----	19
E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices-----	20
F. Assignments-----	20
G. Excess cotton acreage-----	21
H. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment-----	21

SEC. 16.	APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT:	
	A. Persons eligible to file applications.....	21
	B. Time and manner of filing application and information required.....	21
	C. Application for other farms.....	22
SEC. 17.	APPEALS.....	22
SEC. 18.	DEFINITIONS.....	22
SEC. 19.	AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY:	
	A. Authority.....	23
	B. Availability of funds.....	23
	C. Applicability.....	24

ALABAMA HANDBOOK

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. FARM CONSERVATION PLAN

The allotment payments shall be reduced by 1 percent for each 2 percent by which the producers on the farm fail to carry out during the 1942 program year (December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942) conservation measures required in a conservation plan for the farm. The plan for the farm shall provide for carrying out the soil-building practices needed for the proper balance between the crops grown, the elimination of erosion hazards, the restoration of necessary humus to the soil, and other good land uses. The amount of the deductions made under this provision shall be available in the State to reduce the amount deducted for administrative expenses.

The county committee, with the assistance of community committees, shall determine a 1942 conservation goal, expressed in credits, for each farm. This goal shall be determined by converting the items listed below into credits as specified herein and obtaining the sum thereof:

(1) Growing on cropland an acreage of erosion-resisting or soil-conserving crops equal to 25 percent of the cropland. These crops shall consist of biennial and perennial legumes, perennial grasses, lespedeza, crotalaria, ryegrass, Sudan grass, cowpeas, winter legumes, soybeans, sweetclover, velvetbeans, forest trees, sesbania, peanuts hogged-off, or fall-seeded small grains. Summer legumes, other than crotalaria and sesbania, interplanted in intertilled row crops shall not qualify. Cowpeas and soybeans completely pastured-off shall not qualify;

(2) Constructing approved terraces on one-fifth of the cropland that is subject to erosion and not properly terraced or not in permanent vegetative cover at the beginning of the 1942 program year;

(3) Establishing perennial soil-conserving crops approved by the State committee, including kudzu, lespedeza sericea, and white Dutch clover, on an acreage equal to one-fifth of the acreage by which the farm at the beginning of the 1942 program year fails to have 1 acre of such perennial soil-conserving crops for each 15 acres of cropland.

(4) Establishing approved permanent pastures on an acreage equal to one-fifth of the acreage by which the farm at the beginning of the 1942 program year fails to have 1 acre of approved permanent pastures for each 15 acres of cropland.

In determining the goal for a farm and performance on the farm, each acre of the above items shall be converted into credits as follows:

- (1) **Erosion-resisting or soil-conserving crops**—1 credit;
- (2) **Land terraced**—2 credits;
- (3) **Perennial soil-conserving crops**—4 credits;
- (4) **Permanent pastures**—6 credits.

Excess credits earned under any of the above conservation measures used in determining the farm conservation goal will be substituted for any deficit credits for any of the other conservation measures.

Section 2. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. County goals. In order that the soil-building allowance will be used to help the farmer carry out those practices which are most needed and which could not normally be carried out without assistance, the county committee shall review the approved soil-building practices and, with the approval of the State committee, designate those practices that will qualify for payment in the county.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may set aside a part of the soil-building allowance for each farm which may be used only for carrying out a selected list of soil-building practices. The practices selected are to be those most needed and which are not usually carried out by most farmers in the county.

B. Farm goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall require that the practices approved for payment for each farm shall be those which will tend to accomplish the soil-building goals established for the county. The soil-building practices approved for the farm shall not be normal farming practices, but shall be those needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, prevent erosion, and encourage economic use of the land.

C. Soil-building allowance. The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that may be made in connection with soil-building practices. This allowance for each farm shall be the sum of the following:

- (1) 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the cotton, tobacco, peanut, wheat, and potato allotments for which payments are computed and cropland in commercial orchards;
- (2) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1941;
- (3) 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1941 in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres of such pasture land;
- (4) \$1.00 per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1941 where the acreage is 3 acres or more.

If the sum of the maximum payments computed for cotton, tobacco, wheat, potatoes, and peanuts and the amounts computed under items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above is less than \$20.00, then the soil-building allowance for the farm shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

In addition to the soil-building allowance computed for the farm as outlined above, a forestry allowance of \$15.00 may be earned only by planting forest trees in accordance with practice 14.

D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs. Where the county committee determines that terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or perennial legumes or pastures established, under previous agricultural conservation programs, are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, or the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program for which payment was made is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices from payments which would otherwise be made to the persons who the county committee finds were responsible for such acts.

E. Soil-building practices. The following soil-building practices shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance if included in the county and farm soil-building goal and if they are carried out during the period from December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942. However, the practices must be carried out in accordance with the specifications following each practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of good quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

No payment will be made for any practice if one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out the practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Application of Materials

1. Application of the following materials to, or in connection with the full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, or permanent pasture:

- (a) **48 pounds of available phosphoric acid—\$1.50.** Some materials which will supply this amount of phosphate are: 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, 100 pounds of 48 percent triple superphosphate, or a bag containing not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the AAA.
- (b) **Basic slag—\$6.00 per ton.**
- (c) **50 percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent)—\$30.00 per ton.**

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed. In the case of lespedeza, winter legumes, and crotalaria, application must be made at or before the time of seeding. In the case of lespedeza or crotalaria seeded with fall-seeded small grains, the material must be applied between March 15 and June 15, 1942. The crops to which the material is applied must not be seeded or grown with an intertilled crop. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as being grown alone. The material may be applied to volunteer crotalaria or lespedeza if the application is made between January 1 and June 15. Credit will not be given for the application of phosphate to crotalaria or lespedeza if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1942. Basic slag must be ground sufficiently fine so that a minimum of 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

2. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent)—\$2.50 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed. The \$2.50 per ton rate of payment is based upon liming materials of at least 90 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent; if a material of lower grade than this is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply calcium carbonate equivalent to

the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burned limestone.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells.
- 3,000 pounds of calcium silicate slag.
- 4,000 pounds of Selma chalk.
- 2,400 pounds of Ocala limestone.
- 2,000 pounds of pulp mill waste lime.

The liming material must be of sufficient fineness so that 90 percent of it will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, and 50 percent through a 60-mesh sieve, except that only 60 percent of the calcium silicate slag must pass through a 40-mesh sieve; provided that materials considered by the Director of the Southern Division to be the equivalent of the above in fineness may qualify.

Seedings

[Producers shall supply acceptable evidence including sales receipts for the kind, quantity, and quality of grass and legume seeds used in the following seeding and pasture practices, and such evidence shall be required to support the performance records.]

3. Seeding winter legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: On land on which there has not been grown a good crop of the particular winter legume during the preceding year, the seed must be inoculated. Winter legumes shall be fertilized with at least 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 500 pounds of basic slag per acre, unless the land has been fertilized with at least 300 pounds of commercial fertilizer for the previous crop. In fields where it is known that there is a deficiency of lime, lime must be applied. Winter legumes for credit in North Alabama (including Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Chilton, Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Chambers and all counties north of these named counties) must be planted by October 15. Plantings in South Alabama (south of the above named counties) must be planted by November 15. The application of lime, phosphate, or potash will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice. The seedings must be at not less than the following rates per acre:

- Austrian winter peas—30 pounds.
- Willamette vetch—30 pounds.
- Hairy, Monantha, or Hungarian vetch—20 pounds.
- Clean crimson clover—15 pounds.
- Chaffy crimson clover and bur-clover (in the bur)—60 pounds.
- Lathyrus Hirsutus (wild winter pea)—30 pounds scarified seed.
- Blue lupine—50 pounds.

4. Seeding annual lespedeza—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Annual lespedeza must be seeded at not less than 30 pounds per acre and not later than April 30, 1942. At least a 75 percent stand of lespedeza must be growing at the time performance is checked. No credit will be given for seeding lespedeza on land on which lespedeza was grown in 1941.

5. Seeding crotalaria—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land must be prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. Crotalaria must be seeded not later than June 30, 1942, and at not less than 20 pounds per acre broadcast. Where there is a known deficiency of phosphate, it must be applied. Credit will be given for applying the phosphate under practice 1 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice. No credit will be given for seeding crotalaria on land on which crotalaria was grown in 1941.

6. Seeding lespedeza sericea—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land must be well prepared prior to seeding. Not less than 30 pounds of scarified seed must be seeded not later than June 1, 1942. Where there is a known deficiency of phosphate, potash, or lime, this material must be added. The application of lime, phosphate, or potash will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

7. Seeding alfalfa—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Alfalfa must be planted on land in a high state of productivity. Land must be harrowed or disked throughout summer sufficiently to destroy weeds and grass and to form a good seedbed.

(b) At least 25 pounds of Kansas common nonirrigated seed must be sown per acre as soon after August 15 as sufficient moisture is in the soil and before October 15. Seed must be inoculated.

(c) Each acre must be fertilized as follows:

(1) In Black Belt on Sumter soils, 375 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash must be applied at time of planting.

(2) Out of Black Belt, not less than 3 tons of ground limestone per acre must be applied several months before planting in addition to 500 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and 100 pounds of muriate of potash (or its equivalent) at planting time.

Credit will be given under practices 1 and 2 for application of phosphate, potash, and lime, if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

8. Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The kudzu must be planted during the dormant season on well-prepared land. There must be a survival of at least 350 plants per acre showing healthy growth, which under normal conditions requires planting at least 600 plants per acre. It is required that an application of 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and 50 pounds of muriate of potash (or its equivalent) per acre be made, for which credit will be given under practice 1 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice. Cultivation is required until the vines cover the ground.

Pasture

9. Seeding a permanent pasture mixture containing a full seeding of Dallis grass—\$3.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) **Preparation:** The acreage which is to be established in a permanent pasture shall have weeds, bushes, or other undesirable vegetation removed. All the top soil must be stirred by breaking or double harrowing, or its equivalent, to prepare a seedbed. The seedbed shall be firm before the seed is sown. It is required that an application of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 500 pounds of basic slag per acre be made for which credit will be given under practice 1 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

(b) One of the following mixtures must be used:

Standard seeding rate per acre:

Mixture to be used except on lime soils of the Black Belt—

10 pounds Dallis grass	} or {	10 pounds of annual lespedeza
10 pounds annual lespedeza		5 pounds of Dallis grass
2 pounds White Dutch clover		5 pounds of orchard grass
		5 pounds of blue grass
		2 pounds of White Dutch clover

On the lime lands of the Black Belt—

10 pounds Dallis grass
10 pounds black medic
2 pounds White Dutch clover

If home-grown seed is used, equivalent amounts based on percent germination shall be used. Where advisable, additional amounts of the above seed or seed of other grasses shall be added. White Dutch clover seed shall be inoculated.

10. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of a permanent pasture—\$3.00 per acre

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Such land, after established to a permanent pasture, must be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each 2 acres during a pasture season of at least 5 months. The land to qualify under this practice must have prior approval of the county committee.

(b) The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established or the area mowed without the removal of the brush, vines, loose stones, and trees. Any such clearing as is needed must be done so that the area may be seeded during the 1942 program year.

(c) The area approved under this practice must also be seeded in accordance with specifications for practice 9 during the 1942 program year. Such seeding will qualify for payment under that practice.

(d) The equivalent of at least 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate per acre must be applied in all cases, and lime must also be applied, if needed, for which credit will be given under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

Erosion Control

11. Construction of 100 linear feet of standard terrace for which proper outlets are provided—75 cents.

[Alabama Extension Circular No. 165 explains in greater detail all points mentioned in this terrace specification. A copy may be obtained free from any Alabama county agent.]

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Terraces shall not be considered complete until proper terrace outlets are constructed and protected. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip should be developed for outlet control. Where the above conditions are not possible or practical, a sodded channel must be established. The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected by the use of adapted vegetative strips or other suitable impediments.

(b) Terraces on 12 percent slopes will be 44 feet apart, and on 3 percent slopes 100 feet apart, etc. 140 feet is the maximum spacing between terraces on land with a slope of less than 3 percent.

(c) The maximum fall on a 1,300-foot terrace on a 12-percent slope will be 3 inches per 100 feet on sandy soils, and 5 inches per 100 feet on clay soils. Terraces which show excessive erosion in the channel will not qualify.

(d) The capacity of terrace shall be determined by measuring a cross section of channel. A cross section of 6 square feet is necessary, which means that a terrace channel on a 16-foot terrace shall not be more than 11 feet wide, therefore the channel must be 14 inches deep; a 12-foot channel 12 inches deep; and a 15-foot channel 10 inches deep. Other grades between these will fall somewhere in the range and the narrower the channel the greater the required depth. These measurements shall be taken in the weaker part of the terrace where there is heavy strain. From 4 to 6 inches height on the ridge above the line of measurement is necessary as a safety factor for settling where terraces are newly constructed.

12. Establishment of permanent vegetative waterways on cropland of kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda or centipede grass in connection with a planned water disposal system—\$8.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions, shall extend to level ground, and shall have sufficient width to carry maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing. Payment will not be made for waterways having an area less than 0.1 acre or a width at any point of less than 15 feet.

All trees and shrubs shall be removed and, except where too severely gullied, the area shall be shaped and grubbed so that mowing will be possible. Except in gullies the topsoil shall be stirred by plowing or double disking (or its equivalent) in order to prepare a seedbed and destroy weeds. The application of 500 pounds of complete fertilizer, such as 6-8-4 or its equivalent, will be required per acre. Where there is a deficiency of lime, it must be applied. Three tons of stable manure may be substituted for the complete fertilizer requirement. Adequate cover must be on the land at the time performance is checked.

Where the waterway has excessive fall or is badly gullied, only kudzu or Bermuda or centipede grass will be approved. Waterways having gentle unbroken slopes may be established to lespedeza sericea, Bermuda grass, or kudzu.

If lespedeza sericea is used, it must be seeded not later than May 30, 1942, and at not less than 40 pounds of scarified seed or 70 pounds of unscarified seed to the acre.

If kudzu is used, a minimum of 750 evenly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing healthy growth must be on the land at the time performance is checked. To obtain this survival it is recommended that a minimum of 1,000 plants to the acre be set out.

Waterways planted to Bermuda or centipede grass must be sodded or sprigged so that there will be at least one sod piece or sprig to each 2 square feet of land. At least two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs must show healthy growth at the time performance is checked.

No additional credit for the establishment of kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda or centipede grass will be allowed in connection with any other practice.

Green Manure and Cover Crops

13. Green manure and cover crops turned under or left on the land—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Credit will not be given for lespedeza, kudzu, peanuts, any volunteer crops except crotalaria, soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means, or any crop for which credit is given in 1942 under any other practice. Crops that will qualify are summer legumes, with the above exceptions, winter legumes, fall or winter-sown small grains, and ryegrass. A summer-growing crop turned under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop. A good stand and a good growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good growth means a growth which, if harvested for hay, would make approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ ton per acre of air-dry material (14 pounds green weight for an average plot of 100 square feet).

Forestry

14. Planting forest trees—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: **Time of planting:** Planting to be done during the dormant season.

Kind of trees: Pines to include any of the following species: Loblolly, longleaf, slash, and shortleaf; hardwoods to include black locust, catalpa, yellow poplar, white oak, white ash, red mulberry, Osage-orange, red cedar, and cypress.

Number of spacing: 1,000 trees or more spaced 6 by 7 feet or closer must be planted to each acre. At least 65 percent of the plantings must be growing at the time performance is checked.

Method of planting: For pines, no preparation is required. For planting black locust, red cedar, catalpa, Osage-orange, and red mulberry, the ground must be flat-broken or wide-bedded with plow at least two months in advance of planting. Ample holes must be dug to take all roots without curling main taproot, with the dirt drawn into hole and thoroughly packed around the roots without injury, and the trees set tight in the ground in planting. Black locust, catalpa, red mulberry, Osage-orange, and red cedars must be fertilized with a good complete commercial fertilizer, as for example 6-8-4, at the rate of 300 pounds per acre.

Cultivation: Black locust, catalpa, red cedar, red mulberry, and Osage-orange must be cultivated twice the first growing season.

Protection: The plantings must be adequately protected against injury from fire and livestock.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

15. Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting if necessary, a good stand of hardwood or red cedars planted between December 1, 1940, and November 30, 1941—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) This payment to be made only in those cases where the woodland does not burn over during the current program year.

(b) Trees must be cultivated twice between May and August.

(c) A stand composed of not less than 600 trees per acre, evenly distributed over the area, must be maintained by replanting if necessary, with seedlings of the same species between December 1, 1941, and March 1, 1942.

(d) The trees must be protected adequately to prevent damage by fire and must be fully protected from livestock by the construction of fences, if necessary. Firebreaks must be constructed in accordance with practice 16 by plowing on sides adjacent to woodlands or fields having a fire hazard.

16. Construction of firebreaks for the protection of farm woodland—10 cents per 100 linear feet of firebreak constructed.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice is restricted to counties approved by the State committee. The land to qualify under this practice must have prior approval of the county committee. The firebreaks must be at least 6 feet wide and cleared to mineral soil of all inflammable material. The woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 nor less than 10 acres each by firebreaks. The area around which the firebreaks are constructed must be unburned during the year for which payment is made. Areas qualifying for payment under practice 14, 15, or 17 or the Naval Stores Conservation Program will not qualify.

17. Improving a stand of forest trees—\$3.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) The county committee must approve the area on which this practice is to be carried out prior to the institution of the practice.

(b) The county committee shall not approve such practice unless the area on which it is to be carried out is protected from fire, and has dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, and limby trees or undesirable species which need removing, and when removed will leave in excess of 100 potential timber trees of desirable species at least 6 inches in diameter per acre or 200 trees at least 3 inches in diameter per acre well distributed over the area.

(c) All dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, limby, and undesirable species which will not produce desirable forest products and which are interfering with the growth of desirable trees shall be removed. To qualify under this practice, the woodland area protected must be unburned during the year for which payment is made and must be protected from adjoining grassland and woodland by a firebreak at least 6 feet wide, cleared to mineral soil of all inflammable material, or a natural barrier such as a road or stream. Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 acres by such a firebreak.

(d) A given area may qualify for payment under this practice only one time in each 5-year interval.

Miscellaneous

18. Growing a home garden for a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper per family on a farm—\$1.50 per garden. (Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.)

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) There must be at least one-fourth acre of garden for each family but not less than one-tenth acre for each member of the family.

(b) The garden shall be substantially in production throughout the year. At least 10 different vegetables in sufficient quantities to meet all family needs must be produced. Adequate protection from livestock must be provided.

(c) The soil must be properly plowed and worked before seeding and must be kept free of weeds and in good state of cultivation.

(d) An effort must be made to control insect pests.

Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Limestone, superphosphate, winter legume seed, basic slag, kudzu crowns, and terracing service will be furnished to Alabama farmers by the A. A. A. When the need arises, other seeds or materials can be made available if it is found practicable to do so. These materials are furnished at the time they are needed to carry out approved soil-building practices on the farm. Later, when payments are made, a deduction for the material or service will be made from any payment earned by the producer obtaining the material or service. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made.

The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment due the person who obtained the material or service on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of the deduction for materials or services exceeds the amount of the payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 4. COTTON

A. Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except that the following acreages will not be considered as planted to cotton:

(1) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which fails to reach the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed;

(2) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which is disposed of within 10 days after notice of the amount of acreage seeded to cotton is given, where such notice is not given 10 days prior to the time bolls are first formed; or

(3) Any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

B. Farm allotments. The same method used in determining cotton allotments for 1941 will be used for 1942. The cotton allotment for each farm in the county is a uniform percentage of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of wheat and tobacco, with certain exceptions and special provisions as follows:

(1) The allotment is the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, if the highest planted and diverted acreage was less than 5 acres.

(2) The allotment is not less than 5 acres if the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 was 5 acres or more.

(3) A small reserve may be allotted to farms that would otherwise have an allotment of 5 acres or more.

(4) Except as provided in item (6) below, no allotment will be larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in any of the past 3 years.

(5) The allotment for any farm on which cotton was planted in 1939, 1940, or 1941 will be increased to 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment is thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

(6) A small reserve may be available to be used to increase allotments that are otherwise inadequate and not representative, if any allotted acreage is released by producers. All or part of a cotton allotment may be released by the operator by notifying the county committee in writing on or before April 15, 1942.

(7) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted acreages for "new" cotton farms, that is, farms on which cotton is planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1939. A permitted acreage will be determined for each "new" cotton farm for which an application in writing is filed in the county office prior to February 1, 1942. Permitted acreages will be very small and, with few exceptions, will not exceed an acreage equal to one-half of the county factor times the tilled acreage in the farm.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal cotton yield for each cotton farm as follows:

(1) If reliable records of the actual yield of cotton for each of the 5 years 1936-40 are presented by the producer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of the actual yields, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period 1936-40 reliable yield records are not available or there was no cotton produced on the farm in that year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which the county committee determines could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 5-year period. The committee's determination will be based on the yield customarily made on the farm, taking into consideration weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

(3) The average of the normal yields for all farms will not exceed the normal yield for the county.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is 1.25 cent for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the cotton allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 5. PEANUTS

A. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

B. Farm allotments. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine peanut allotments for all farms for which—

(1) A 1941 peanut allotment was determined and on which peanuts were produced during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and

(2) A 1941 peanut allotment was not determined but on which peanuts were produced in 1939 or 1940.

Allotments will be determined on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts grown on the farm in the 3 years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the cropland available for the production of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the farm peanut allotment under previous programs and the 1942 farm allotments for other crops. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the 1941 farm peanut allotment will not be considered in determining the 1942 peanut allotment.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal yield of peanuts for each peanut farm. This yield will be determined on the basis of the yields of peanuts made on the farm during the 5 years 1936-40, inclusive, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is 7.25 cents for each 100 pounds of the normal yield for each acre in the peanut allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction for excess peanuts will be made unless the acreage of peanuts on the farm exceeds 1 acre.

Section 6. IRISH POTATOES

A. Definitions.

(1) **Commercial potato farm** means any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-41 is 3 acres or more, and including also any farm on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

(2) **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes remain on the land after reaching maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

B. Farm allotments. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine potato allotments for all commercial potato farms in the county as follows:

(1) An allotment will be determined for each commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm, taking into consideration the acreage of cropland on the farm and the allotments, if any, determined under previous programs.

(2) A small reserve is available for determining potato allotments for farms which will be commercial potato farms in 1942, but on which potatoes were not harvested in any of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941. This allotment will be determined on the basis of the acreage of cropland in the farm and the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm.

(3) No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal potato yield for each commercial potato farm on the basis of the yields of potatoes harvested on the farm in the 5 years 1936-40, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is 2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939-41.

There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of (1) the potato allotment or (2) 3 acres.

Section 7. TOBACCO

A. Farm allotments. An allotment for flue-cured and Burley tobacco will be determined for each farm on which either kind of such tobacco was produced in one or more of the 5 years 1937-41.

In the case of flue-cured tobacco, the farm allotments for 1942 will be the same as the 1941 allotments.

In the case of Burley tobacco, the 1942 farm allotments will be 90 percent of the 1941 allotments, except that no allotment of 1 acre or less will be reduced for 1942.

A small reserve is available for making adjustments in Burley and flue-cured tobacco allotments.

Notwithstanding any foregoing provision, in the case of violation of marketing quota regulations for the 1941-42 marketing year any flue-cured or Burley tobacco allotment may be decreased by that percentage which the amount of tobacco marketed in violation of such regulations is of the marketing quota.

For any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 and a request for a "new-grower" allotment is filed in writing in the county office prior to February 1, 1942, a permitted acreage will be determined on the basis of the tobacco-producing experience of the farm operator; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

B. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal tobacco yield for each tobacco farm on the basis of the normal yield determined for the farm in 1941, taking into consideration any factors affecting the production of tobacco on the farm and the yields obtained on other farms in the locality which are similar.

The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 will be that yield per acre which is fair and reasonable for the farm as compared with yields for other farms in the locality on which the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco are similar.

C. Payments and deductions. The payment is **0.7 cent** for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the tobacco allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 8. WHEAT

A. Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage seeded to wheat (except when it is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat), and (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after May 1, 1942.

B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages. (1) The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine allotments for farms normally seeding more than 10 acres of wheat and on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, on the basis of tillable acreage and crop-rotation practices, as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm, or the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county, and on the basis of the type of soil and topography.

(2) Not more than 3 percent of the county allotment may be apportioned as permitted acreages to "new" wheat farms, that is, those farms on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, but on which wheat is planted for harvest in 1942. Permitted acreages for "new" farms will be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

(3) The allotment or permitted acreage for any farm will be comparable to the allotments or permitted acreages determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to the foregoing factors. The allotments determined for farms in a county will not exceed their proportionate share of the county allotment.

C. Non-wheat-allotment farm means (1) a "new" wheat farm, (2) any farm for which no wheat allotment is determined, (3) any farm for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage *seeded* to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (4) any farm for which a wheat allotment of more than 15 acres is determined and on which wheat is normally seeded for green manure, hay, or pasture, or will be planted for such use in 1942, and the county committee approves the operator's written request to have such farm considered as a non-wheat-allotment farm, if the request is made not later than November 1, 1941, or within 15 days after notice of the allotment is mailed from the county office, whichever is later, and (5) with the approval of the county committee, any farm from which no wheat is sold and on which the acreage of wheat normally harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

D. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal wheat yield for each wheat farm as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual yields per acre of wheat for the 10 years 1931-40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of such yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of such 10-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 10-year period.

(3) The yields determined under paragraph (2) of this subsection D will be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county will not exceed the county normal yield.

E. Payments and deductions. For a wheat allotment farm, the payment is **10.5 cents** for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the wheat allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to wheat in excess of the allotment.

For a nonwheat allotment farm, a deduction will be computed on the basis mentioned above for each acre of *wheat harvested for any purpose* after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (1) the allotment (or permitted acreage), (2) 15 acres, or (3) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

Section 9. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.

(1) If cotton and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including such crops as peanuts, corn, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(2) If peanuts (or Irish potatoes) and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including cotton, corn, or truck crops, but excluding asparagus and legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are less than twice the normal width for planting the crop alone in the county, all of the land shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes). If the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts (or Irish potatoes) shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes); provided that if cotton and peanuts are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton, and, in addition, each row of peanuts shall be considered to occupy a strip of land 2 feet in width.¹

(3) If an allotment crop and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legume hay crops, occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land shall be considered as planted to the allotment crop if the rows or strips of the allotment crop are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips of the allotment crop are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(4) If an allotment crop is planted in an orchard or in asparagus, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

¹ It is to be noted that by double or consecutive cropping, interplanting, or strip cropping the same piece of land may be classified as devoted to more than one allotment crop.

Section 10. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments. The payment or deduction computed for any farm for cotton, wheat, peanuts, tobacco, and potatoes shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, [or at the time it approves the application for the payment if the application is approved prior to harvest] to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1942, except that:

(1) **Crop failure, etc.** If a crop is not grown on the farm, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or planted disease, the net payment or net deduction computed for the crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested.

(2) **Underplanting cotton.** If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment and the acreage of cotton planted, or which would have been planted, thereon by any producer is a substantially smaller proportionate share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm than he normally plants thereon, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree in writing, the payment computed for cotton for the farm, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire acreage in the cotton allotment had been planted and harvested. The acreage share so determined for any person shall not be less than his acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm.

B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices. The payment earned in carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out soil-building practices on the farm under the 1942 program, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each soil-building practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Other deductions. The deductions for failure to carry out the conservation plan approved for the farm shall be made pro rata from net payments for cotton, wheat, peanuts, tobacco, and potatoes.

The deductions for failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs shall be divided among the persons in the proportion that the county committee finds that they were responsible therefor.

D. Proration of net deductions. If the payments for a farm exceed the deductions, the net deduction for any person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net

payments. If the deductions for a farm equal or exceed the payments, no payment will be made for the farm, and the amount of the deductions in excess of the payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions.

Section 11. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20.00 or less. The increase ranges from \$8.00 for a \$20.00 payment to \$14.00 for a \$60.00 payment and is \$14.00 for all payments between \$60.00 and \$186. Payments between \$186.00 and \$200.00 will be increased to \$200.00. The increases will be the same as last year and may be found in a copy of the 1941 handbook or secured from the county AAA office.

Section 12. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments (prior to deduction for association expenses) to any person under the 1942 program and the Naval Stores Conservation Program are limited to a maximum of \$10,000. In the case of individuals, partnerships, or estates, this limitation applies to the payments in a State. In the case of persons other than individuals, partnerships, or estates, the limitation applies to the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Detailed information regarding this provision may be obtained from the county or State AAA Office. All or any part of the payment which otherwise would be or has been made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he adopts or participates in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade or which would have the effect of evading this limitation.

Section 13. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

If the deductions computed for any farm exceed the payment computed for the farm, each person's share of the amount by which the deduction exceeds the payment shall be deducted from the payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farm or farms in Alabama.

Section 14. DEDUCTIONS FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES

There shall be deducted from the payments for any farm the pro rata share as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section 15. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program. All or any part of a payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if:

(a) He adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs;

(b) He offsets or participates in offsetting, in whole or in part, during the 1942 program year by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, the performance for which the payment is otherwise authorized; or

(c) He adopts during the 1942 program year any practice on forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program include, but are not limited to, the following cases and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case is as follows:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge a tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to him all or a portion of the Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that a tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers from an application for payment or other official document required to be filed under the 1942 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required to be submitted in respect to a farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more persons of any Government payment to which they are entitled.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires a tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money, supplies, or services, to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment instructions (ACP-70).

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails or refuses to file or knowingly falsifies any report required under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for him in the State in which the overplanting occurred.

(8) **Practice:** A person who otherwise qualifies for payment rents land for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset his performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person who otherwise qualifies for payment if he were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.

(9) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if it is found that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net deduction for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested.

(10) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the 1942 program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.

(11) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in such enterprise.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made or has been made to the tenant. There shall be withheld from, or required to be refunded by, the landlord or operator all of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the 1942 program. If the tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and his share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA, finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

B. Full payments made only on operated farms. Payments, other than payments in connection with soil-building practices, will be made only to farms which are being operated during the 1942 program year.

A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1942;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1942;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1941 or seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop; and
- (f) Pastures consisting of perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses, on cropland;

— or —

(2) An acreage equal to 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments is planted to one or more special crops.

C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures. No payment will be made to any person on any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1942 program year to other land in the community in which the farm is located.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances [except as provided in paragraph F of this section, advances or payments on notes (executed by the producer or his predecessor-in-interest) for crop insurance premiums for the farm, and indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under

orders issued by the Secretary], and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices. If on any farm in 1942 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to him for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1939-41 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made to him, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves such reduction.

No change or reduction made for the purpose of diverting to the landlord or the operator payments which otherwise would be made to tenants and sharecroppers shall be approved as a justified change. In determining whether a change or reduction which results in an increased payment to the landlord or the operator is justified, the county and State committees shall consider whether in view of all the facts in the case the AAA is justified in making to the landlord or the operator payments which but for the change or reduction would have been made to tenants and sharecroppers.

The action of the county committee under the above-stated provisions of this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee and the decision of the State committee is final.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made or has been made to him in connection with the 1942 program.

F. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in the payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-

70) issued by the AAA and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions issued by the AAA governing the filing of such assignments.

The assignment provision does not give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled. Neither the Secretary nor any disbursing agent is subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

G. Excess cotton acreage. Any person who knowingly plants or causes or permits the planting of cotton on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage for the farm for 1942 shall not be eligible for any payment to that farm or any other farm under the 1942 program, including payments under the Naval Stores Conservation Program and Range Conservation Program.

The cotton acreage allotment or permitted acreage for a farm shall be deemed to have been knowingly overplanted if notice of an excess acreage of cotton is forwarded to or made available to the farm operator prior to the beginning of harvest and the excess acreage is not disposed of within the time limit, unless due to unusual circumstances in the case it is recommended otherwise by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

H. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment. Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of the 1942 program, in any case where, through error in the county or State office, a producer was officially notified in writing of an allotment or permitted acreage for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment or permitted acreage for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

Section 16. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

A. Persons eligible to file applications. An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the 1942 agricultural conservation payment may be computed and

(1) Who is determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to the whole of or a share in any of the crops, or its proceeds, grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as an owner-operator, or

(2) Who is owner or operator of a farm and participates thereon in 1942 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and manner of filing application and information required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office on or before March 31, 1943, for farms for which work sheets are on file in the county office executed under previous conservation programs or not later than

March 31, 1942. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required for any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon or for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

C. Application for other farms. If a person makes application for payment in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must make application for payment for all such farms. Upon request by the State committee, any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another.

Section 17. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee *in writing* to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper:

- (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment;
- (b) Any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, grazing capacity, measurement, or soil-building allowance;
- (c) The division of payment; or
- (d) Any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

Section 18. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program (referred to herein as the 1942 program)—

(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

- (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land and which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and
- (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(3) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person who operates such land.

(4) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(5) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(6) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(7) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm on December 1, 1941 (excluding non-bearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(8) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(9) **Special-crop allotments, allotment crops, special allotments, or special crops** means cotton, wheat, peanut, potato, or tobacco acreage allotments or crops.

(10) **Animal unit** means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

(11) **Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding Irish potatoes and English peas and sweet corn for processing.

Section 19. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority. Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the AAA, payments will be made for participation in Alabama in the 1942 program in accordance with the provisions of said bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may be made hereafter, and such payments are contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1941, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds. The provisions of the 1942 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as Congress may enact; the

making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as Congress may hereafter provide; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

C. Applicability. The provisions of this handbook (except sections 12 and 15A) are applicable only to farms in Alabama, but such provisions are not applicable to (1) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States and (2) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (2) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land shall include only that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, unless the AAA finds that land administered by other agencies complies with all of the foregoing provisions for eligibility.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.



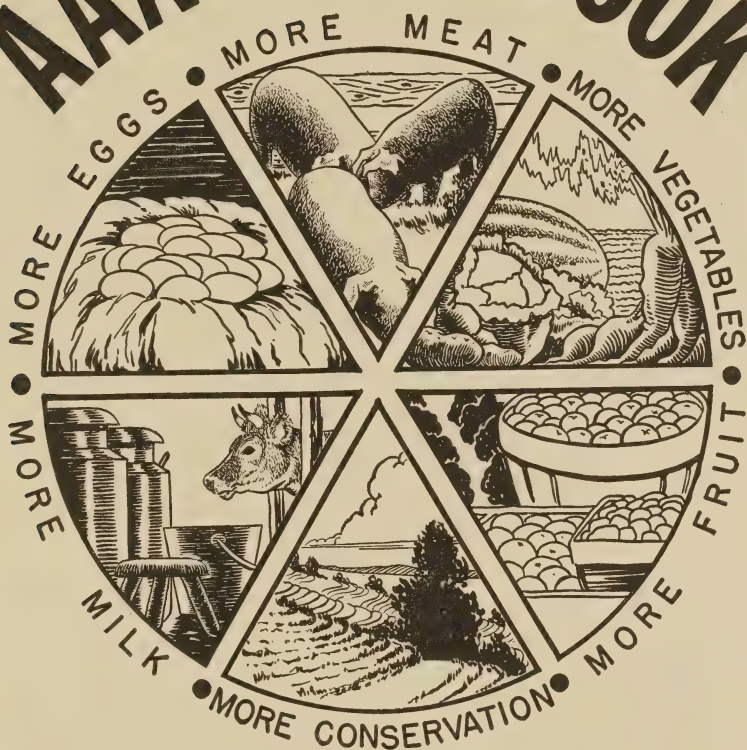
1,42
508B

SRB-601-Ark.

Issued October 1941

1942

AAA HANDBOOK



for

ARKANSAS

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Program effective from December 1, 1941

to November 30, 1942

TO THE FARMERS OF ARKANSAS:

With unsettled conditions throughout the world, it is now more important than ever that American farmers make the fullest use possible of a strong farm program. That opportunity is offered to us and every other farmer in the country by the 1942 AAA farm program.

The major objectives of our program for 1942 continue to be:

- (1) To help us get a fair share of the national income.
- (2) To protect consumers by providing abundant supplies of agricultural products at prices that are fair both to them and to us.
- (3) To rebuild and maintain the productivity of our soil, thus making it possible for us to produce an abundant supply of farm products throughout the future.
- (4) To improve living conditions of farm people by increasing food and feed production for home use.

For 1942, the objectives of the program are extended to include the production of sufficient food for the countries which are resisting aggressor nations as well as for our own people. In order to do this we have been asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to increase production of pork, poultry, dairy products, certain fruits and vegetables, peanuts and soybeans for oil, as well as other food or feed crops that we need on our farms. It is your duty to study the program carefully and make the best use of the opportunities it offers. We are sure that all of these urgent needs can be met through the proper use of the program and in doing so you will conserve your soil and make needed improvements in your farm.

The handbook deals primarily with the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program.

ARKANSAS AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,

RUFUS C. BRANCH, *Chairman*, Mississippi County,

CHAS. C. WILLEY, Jefferson County, CECIL C. COX, Arkansas
County, JIM KEITH, Columbia County, KITT PHILLIPS,
Benton County,

AUBREY D. GATES, *Assistant Director of Extension*,

J. B. DANIELS, *Administrative Officer in Charge*.

CONTENTS

	Page
SEC. 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING OR EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES.....	1
SEC. 2. OPERATED FARM.....	2
SEC. 3. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES.....	2
SEC. 4. CONSERVATION SERVICE AND MATERIAL.....	14
SEC. 5. COTTON.....	15
SEC. 6. RICE.....	16
SEC. 7. WHEAT.....	17
SEC. 8. PEANUTS.....	18
SEC. 9. IRISH POTATOES.....	19
SEC. 10. TOBACCO.....	21
SEC. 11. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS.....	21
SEC. 12. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS.....	22
SEC. 13. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS.....	22
SEC. 14. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000.....	23
SEC. 15. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.....	23
SEC. 16. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT.....	23
SEC. 17. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS.....	24
SEC. 18. APPEALS.....	28
SEC. 19. DEFINITIONS.....	28
SEC. 20. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY.....	30

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

SOUTHERN DIVISION



ARKANSAS HANDBOOK

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING OR EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES

In order to receive full payment, each farm having a cotton, wheat, rice, potato, peanut, or tobacco allotment must have during the program year 1 acre in the crops or land uses listed below for each 4 acres of cropland in the farm. **The allotment payment will be made only to the extent by which this requirement is met.** For example, a farm having 40 acres of cropland would be expected to have 10 acres of the crops or land uses listed below. If on this farm there were only 5 acres of these crops or land uses, only one-half of the allotment payment would be made.

Any acreage of the following crops or land uses will meet this requirement if grown or carried out on *cropland* in the 1942 program year in a workmanlike manner. Any of the following crops interplanted with intertilled row crops will not qualify. The same acre of land may count more than once if two or more of the different crops or land uses listed are grown or carried out in accordance with good farming practices on the land during the program year. No crop will count more than once in meeting this provision. In order for fall-seeded crops to qualify, they must be seeded in the fall of 1941. In order for a strip of erosion-resisting crop to qualify, it must be at least 10 feet wide.

1. Biennial or perennial legumes, including alfalfa, red clover, sweetclover, lespedeza sericea, and kudzu.

2. Perennial grasses, including Bermuda, Dallis, and carpet grass, but excluding Johnson grass.

3. Ryegrass and thick-seeded Sudan grass.

4. Lespedeza, crotalaria, cowpeas, soybeans, mung beans, and velvetbeans. Mixtures of sorghums, cowpeas, soybeans, and mung beans will qualify where less than one-half of the harvested mixture is composed of sorghums.

5. Winter legumes, including vetch, Austrian winter peas, crimson clover, bur-clover, hop clover, white clover, and black medic, except those seeded in the fall of 1942.

6. Fall-seeded small grains (except wheat) not harvested for grain (other than those seeded in fall of 1942).

7. Fallow rice land or rice land on which noxious weeds are prevented from seeding by mowing.

8. Forest trees on cropland planted under the 1941 or 1942 programs, except those planted in the fall of 1942.

9. Land on which approved terraces are constructed under the 1942 program and on which no intertilled row crops other than one or more of the erosion-resisting or soil-conserving crops listed in this section are grown in 1942 will count toward meeting this requirement.

10. Peanuts hogged-off.

11. Green manure crops which qualify under practice 24.

Section 2. OPERATED FARM

Payments, other than payments in connection with soil-building practices, will be made only to farms which are being operated during the 1942 program year.

A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1942;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1942;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1941 or seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (f) Pastures consisting of perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses, on cropland; and
- (g) Fallow rice land or rice land where weeds are controlled by mowing to the extent that seed do not mature;

— or —

(2) An acreage equal to 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments is planted to one or more special crops.

Section 3. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. County goals.—In order that the soil-building allowance will be used to help the farmer carry out those practices which are most needed and which could not normally be carried out without assistance, the county committee shall review the approved soil-building practice and, with the approval of the State committee, designate not more than 18 that will qualify for payment in the county.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may set aside a part of the soil-building allowance for each farm which may be used only for carrying out a selected list of soil-building practices. The practices selected are to be those most needed and which are not usually carried out by most farmers in the county.

B. Farm goals.—Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall require that the practices approved for payment for each farm shall be those which will tend to accomplish the soil-building goals established for the county. The soil-building practices approved for the farm shall not be normal farming practices, but shall be those needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, prevent erosion, and encourage economic use of the land.

C. Soil-building allowance.—The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that may be made in connection with soil-building practices. This allowance for each farm shall be the sum of the following:

- (1) 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the cotton, tobacco, peanut, wheat, rice, and potato allotments for which payments are computed and cropland in commercial orchards;
- (2) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1941;

(3) **25 cents** per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1941 in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres of such pasture land;

(4) **\$1.00** per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1941 where the acreage is 3 acres or more.

If the sum of the maximum payments computed for cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat, potatoes, and peanuts and the amounts computed under items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above, is less than \$20.00, then the soil-building allowance for the farm shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

In addition to the soil-building allowance computed for the farm as outlined above, a forestry allowance of **\$15.00** may be earned only by planting forest trees in accordance with practice 26.

D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that terraces constructed, water developments established, forest trees planted, or perennial legumes or pastures established, under previous agricultural conservation programs, are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, or the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program for which payment was made is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices from payments which would otherwise be made to the persons who the county committee finds were responsible for such acts.

E. Soil-building practices.—The following soil-building practices shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance if included in the county and farm soil-building goals and if they are carried out during the program year from December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942. The practices must be carried out in accordance with the specifications following each practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality.

No payment will be made for any practice if one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out the practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

All seed used with respect to carrying out approved seeding practices must meet the specifications of the State Plant Board.

Application of Materials

1. **Application of** the following materials to, or in connection with a full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, common ryegrass, or permanent pasture:

- (a) **48 pounds of available phosphate (P_2O_5)—\$1.65.** Some materials which will supply this amount of phosphate are: 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, 100 pounds of 48 percent triple superphosphate, or one 100 pound bag of triple superphosphate furnished by the AAA.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed over the area and may be applied only to the eligible crops grown alone or in mixtures. In the case of winter legumes or common ryegrass, application should be made at or before the time of seeding, but in no case later than November 30, 1942. The material may be applied to volunteer lespedeza, volunteer crotalaria, lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1942 or crotalaria seeded in the spring of 1942, if the application is made between January 1 and July 15. In the case of lespedeza or crotalaria grown with fall-sown small grains, the material must not be applied before March 15 or after July 15, 1942. Credit will not be given for the application of phosphate to crotalaria or lespedeza if such crops are followed by a crop planted to the fall of 1942. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as grown alone.

- 2. Application of 1 ton of ground limestone (or its equivalent)—**
(see rate table below)

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed. The limestone must be 85 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional quantities shall be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,000 pounds of burned limestone.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells.
- 2,000 pounds of pulp mill waste lime.

Limestone and oyster shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve. The credit for the material will depend on the cost of the material to the AAA as follows; provided that in any county where there are two or more different AAA costs, the rate of credit in the county will be calculated on the lowest cost of material furnished in the county:

More than—	Not more than—	Payment per ton	More than—	Not more than—	Payment per ton

\$1. 25	\$1. 25	\$1. 00	\$2. 75	\$3. 25	\$2. 50
	2. 00	1. 50	3. 25	3. 75	3. 00
2. 00	2. 75	2. 00	3. 75	4. 25	3. 50

- 3. Application of the following material to or in connection with the establishment of perennial grasses, permanent pastures, and lespedeza.**

- (a) **100 pounds of muriate of potash (K_2O) (or its equivalent of other potash material)—\$1.50.**

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed over the area. The material may be applied to volunteer lespedeza and lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1942 if application is made between January 1 and July 15. In the case of lespedeza grown with fall-sown small grains, the materials must not be applied before March 15 or after July 15. Credit will not be given for the application of potash to lespedeza, if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1942.

Seedings

[All seed used in seeding practices must comply with State Plant Board regulations. Acceptable proof including seed tags, invoices in case of seed purchased, or individual's signed certification in case of seed grown and harvested by the producer, will be required by all county committees before credit will be allowed for seeding.]

4. Seeding winter legumes.—The crops and final dates for seeding are as follows:

- (a) **Hairy vetch**— $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound—(not to exceed \$1.50 per acre)—not later than November 1.
- (b) **Willamette vetch**—5 cents per pound—(not to exceed \$1.50 per acre)—not later than November 1.
- (c) **All other vetches**—5 cents per pound—(not to exceed \$1.50 per acre)—not later than November 1.
- (d) **Austrian winter peas**—5 cents per pound—(not to exceed \$1.50 per acre)—not later than November 1.
- (e) **Crimson clover**—12 cents per pound—(not to exceed \$1.50 per acre)—not later than October 1.
- (f) **Bur-clover**—3 cents per pound in bur—(not to exceed \$1.50 per acre)—not later than September 15.
- (g) **Vetch, 15 pounds in mixture with 1 bushel of oats or 3 pecks of rye, barley, or wheat**—10 cents per pound of vetch—(not to exceed \$1.50 per acre)—not later than November 1.
- (h) **Austrian winter peas, 20 pounds in mixture with 1 bushel oats, or 3 pecks of rye, barley, or wheat**— $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound of winter peas—(not to exceed \$1.50 per acre)—not later than November 1.

SPECIFICATIONS: Vetches, Austrian winter peas, and crimson clover must be artificially inoculated at the time of planting. All land subject to erosion should be seeded in beds on the contour, 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 1,000 pounds of lime, or both, must be applied where there is a known deficiency of these materials. Credit will be given for applying such materials under practice 1 or 2, whichever is applicable, if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practices.

5. Seeding annual lespedeza—5 cents per pound not in excess of 75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (At least a 75% stand must be growing at the time performance is checked) Annual lespedeza must be seeded not later than May 1, 1942. No credit will be given for volunteer lespedeza or naturally reseeded lespedeza. No payment will be made for carrying out this practice in 1942 where payment is made on practice 10, 13, 14, 16, or 17 in 1942 or on which a permanent pasture is already established except that credit may be allowed for seeding lespedeza in the spring of 1942 on the same land where ryegrass will be seeded in the fall in accordance with practice 10.

6. Seeding crotalaria—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land must be prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. Crotalaria must be seeded not later than June 15, 1942, and at not less than either 20 pounds per acre broadcast, or 10 pounds in rows which must be cultivated. Where there is a known deficiency of phosphate, it must be applied. Credit will be given for applying the superphosphate under practice 1 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

7. Seeding lespedeza sericea—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land must be prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. Lespedeza sericea must be seeded not later than April 30, 1942, and at not less than 20 pounds of scarified seed or 35 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. Where there is a known deficiency of either phosphate or lime, these materials must be applied. The application of lime or superphosphate will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

8. Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover by planting kudzu—\$3.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: At least 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) must be applied per acre at the time of planting. Credit will be given under practice 1 for the application of this material if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice. The land must be prepared to a good state of cultivation. It will be necessary for the kudzu to be cultivated until the ground is covered by the vines. There must be a survival of 500 evenly distributed plants per acre.

9. Seeding adapted varieties of alfalfa—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The minimum rate of seeding is 20 pounds per acre and seed must be inoculated. The land must be prepared in accordance with good farming practices well in advance of planting time and be maintained in a good state of cultivation. Superphosphate or lime, or both, must be applied where there is a known deficiency of these materials. Credit will be given for applying such materials under practice 1 or 2, whichever is applicable, if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

10. Seeding ryegrass, red clover, Persian clover, Alyce clover, black medic, or orchard grass—75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The minimum seeding rates per acre are as follows:

- Black medic, where adapted—10 pounds.
- Ryegrass—20 pounds.
- Orchard grass, where adapted—15 pounds.
- Red clover, where adapted—10 pounds.
- Persian clover—15 pounds.
- Alyce clover—15 pounds.

These rates of seeding are for clean seed. Where seed containing trash or other foreign material is used the rate must be increased to compensate for the trash or foreign material. Black medic must be seeded on lime soil or where sufficient lime has been added to warrant good growth. Orchard grass should be used only in the central and northern parts of the State. Red clover will be used only in the northern part of the State where sufficient lime is either available in the soil or is applied and only upon farms approved by the county committee. No credit will be given for carrying out this practice in 1942 on land on which practice 13, 16, or 17 is carried out in 1942 or under previous programs. Credit will not be given for seeding more than one of the above crops on the same land. Credit will be given for the application of lime under practice 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

11. Seeding annual or biennial sweetclover—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The minimum seeding rate per acre is 12 pounds of clean seed. Biennial sweetclover must be seeded on lime soil or where sufficient lime has been added to warrant good growth. No credit will be given for carrying out this practice in 1942 on land on which practice 13, 16, or 17 is carried out in 1942 or under previous programs. Credit will be given for the application of lime under practice 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

12. Seeding white clover or Ladino clover—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land must be prepared well in advance of planting time to form a good firm seedbed. The seed must be inoculated and seeded alone at the minimum rate of 3 pounds per acre and by March 31, 1942, if seeded in the spring, and by October 15, 1942, if seeded in the fall. Credit will not be given for seeding white or Ladino clover on land where other seeding practice payments are made.

Fertilization: At least 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) must be applied per acre and worked into the soil prior to seeding. On acid soils at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone must be applied per acre. Credit will be given for the application of the lime and phosphate under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

Pasture

13. Establishment of permanent pasture by planting sod pieces of Bermuda grass—\$3.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Establishing of permanent vegetative cover under this practice may be done on cropland or noncropland. Land to be sodded must be prepared as for seeding a permanent pasture, and the sodding must be done either in contour furrows not more than 3 feet apart and 3 feet in the furrow, with special precautions to provide a furrow deep enough and wide enough to provide for good lodging of the sod and adequate covering, or by broadcasting sod pieces on the land that has been disked or broken, and be followed by plowing to properly cover the sod pieces. This sodding may be done at the same rate of sod pieces in row crops. The seeding of grasses and legumes as provided in practice 10, 14, or 16 will not be done during the same year in which the sodding is established. A liberal application of complete fertilizer or manure should be made. A permanent vegetative cover shall not be deemed to have been established until 75 percent of the sod pieces show healthy growth.

14. Overseeding on base pasture grasses adapted to the county—10 pounds of seed* \$1.50.—(This practice is applicable only to land that has a good stand of perennial grasses.)

SPECIFICATIONS: The following seeds must be used in mixtures at the indicated rates:

- Annual lespedeza—8 pounds.
- Hop clover—3 pounds.
- White clover—2 pounds, or
- Bur-clover—15 pounds in bur seeded with
15 bushels manure.

These crops are to be sown during the same year and during their accepted seeding season. No credit will be given either for using any of these seed alone or for carrying out this practice on the same land, on which either practice 5, 10, 13, 16, or 17 is carried out in 1942. Where there is a known deficiency of lime or phosphate, an application of 1,000 pounds of lime or 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or their equivalents) per acre must be made. Credit will be given for the application of superphosphate or lime under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

15. Renovation of permanent pastures infested with noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs by mowing—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Pastures shall consist of a mixture of perennial grass, or grasses and pasture legumes and shall be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc., and in no event less than two mowings. The plants mowed are not to be used either for feeding purposes or sold for any purpose. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be grubbed. All bushes and shrubs must be kept off the land. Payment may be made under this practice where Bermuda has been sodded under practice 13.

16. Seeding of designated permanent pasture mixtures—\$3.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Permanent pasture must be established by making seedings of the following mixtures of perennial grasses and clovers. Where there is a known deficiency of lime or phosphate, an application of at least 1,000 pounds of lime or 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or their equivalents) per acre must be made. Credit will be given for the application of the superphosphate and lime under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

The following seeding rates per acre will be acceptable if approved by the county committee for the farm prior to carrying out the practice:

Orchard grass—7 pounds, or

Kentucky bluegrass—4 pounds, or any two where necessary.

Lespedeza—8 pounds.

Hop clover—2 pounds.

White clover—1 pound, or

Bur-clover (where adapted)—7 pounds hulled seed seeded with 7 bushels manure.

17. Establishing permanent pasture by seeding perennial grasses—\$2.00 per acre.—The following grasses or mixtures of grasses may be used at the rates and in the areas designated:

- (a) **Bermuda grass**—7 pounds hulled seed per acre. The use of Bermuda grass will be acceptable in all parts of the State.
- (b) **Carpet grass**—10 pounds per acre. Carpet grass will be acceptable on creek bottom, sandy loam soils in the southern part of the State.
- (c) **Bermuda grass**—3 pounds hulled seed per acre. **Dallis grass**—5 pounds per acre. A mixture of Bermuda and Dallis grasses will be acceptable on most of the upland and medium fertile soils throughout the State.

SPECIFICATIONS: Establishing permanent vegetative cover under this practice may be done on cropland or noncropland. The seed must be planted on a well-prepared seedbed before May 15, 1942. An application of 200 to 300 pounds of a complete fertilizer per acre should be worked into the soil in preparing the seedbed prior to seeding. The seeding of other grasses and legumes as provided in practice 10, 13, 14, 16, or 17 will not be done during the same year in which this seeding is done or on land where a perennial grass sod is already established. A permanent vegetative cover shall not be deemed to have been established until 75 percent stand is obtained and shows healthy growth. This practice should be followed by the overseeding practice 14 in 1943.

18. Development of pasture land which will be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each 2 acres during a pasture season of at least 5 months—\$3.00 per acre.

(a) The pasture land to qualify under this practice must have prior approval of the county committee.

(b) The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established on the area without the removal of the brush, vines, trees, and loose stones.

(c) The area approved under this practice must also be seeded or sodded during the 1942 program year in accordance with specifications for practice 13, 16, or 17. Credit for such seeding or sodding will be given under practice 13, 16, or 17 if carried out in accordance with specifications for such practice.

(d) At least 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) per acre must be applied and in all cases at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone

should also be applied if the pH of the soil is below 6. Credit will be given for the application of lime or phosphate under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

(e) The area approved must be adequately fenced by the time the pasture is established.

Erosion Control

19. Construction of standard terraces and outlets on cropland or fenced noncrop open pasture land—75 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) **Slope:** Terraces constructed on cropland and fenced noncrop open pastures with slopes from 2 to 8 percent will qualify, and in addition, slopes up to 12 percent in the gravelly phases of the limestone area may be terraced. Small areas with slopes varying from the above limits may need to be terraced where necessary to complete the terracing system for the field.

(b) **Vertical distance:** The maximum vertical distance between terraces shall be determined by adding numeral 2 to the slope in percent and dividing the sum by 2. A tolerance of 6 inches will be allowed to permit obtaining suitable outlets or avoiding obstructions in the field. See table of Terracing Specifications.

(c) **Width and height:** The ridge-type terrace with the more gentle slopes should be not less than 18 feet wide, measuring from the center of the water channel above the terrace to the edge of the bank below the terrace. The settled height shall be not less than 18 inches from the bottom of the water channel to the top of the terrace. All measurements are to be made at the narrowest part of the terrace and at the lowest points in the ridge. For steeper slopes the channel-type terrace (a broad flat-bottomed channel formed by moving all dirt from the upper side) should be used, and is recommended for all slopes adapted to terracing. The channel should be not less than 12 feet wide on steeper slopes and 16 feet wide on the more gentle slopes, measured from the crest to the upper side of the cut. The terrace channel shall have a minimum capacity measured in channel cross section as shown in the following table of Terracing Specifications.

Percent slope	Vertical fall between terraces (feet) $\frac{S+2}{2}$	Horizontal distance between terraces (feet)	Minimum base width (feet)	Settled effective height (inches)	Linear feet per acre	Channel capacity (square feet)
2	2.0	100	22	18	348	16
3	2.5	83	22	18	475	16
4	3.0	75	20	18	580	15
5	3.5	70	20	18	670	14
6	4.0	67	18	18	750	13
7	4.5	64	18	18	810	12
8	5.0	62	18	18	870	11
9	5.5	61	16	18	910	10
10	6.0	60	16	18	968	10

(d) **Fall:** The maximum fall for terrace channels shall be 3 inches per 100 linear feet, except in case of diversion terrace with stabilized channels. For terraces more than 300 feet in length, the following grades are recommended:

First 300 to 500 feet—level.

Second 300 to 500 feet—1-inch fall per 100 linear feet.

Third 300 to 500 feet—2-inch fall per 100 linear feet.

Fourth 300 to 500 feet—3-inch fall per 100 linear feet.

The maximum length of a terrace in one direction should not exceed 1,600 feet.

(e) **Outlets:** Proper terrace outlets must be provided. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip (preferably a natural drainageway)

should be developed and stabilized before terraces are constructed. Where the above conditions are not possible, or practical, a sodded channel must be established. The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected by the use of adapted vegetation or other impediments.

(f) Contour cultivation must be practiced on all fields where terraces are constructed for soil-building practice payment.

20. Contour strip cropping with alternating strips of intertilled crops and strips of broadcast or close-grown crops of kudzu, alfalfa, annual lespedeza, lespedeza sericea, crotalaria, winter legumes alone or in combination with small grains, small grains, cowpeas in combination with sorghum or Sudan grass, sorghum, Sudan grass, or other dense-growing crops—35 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Contour strip cropping without terraces—

(1) Contour lines for strips shall be laid off with a terracing level at regular terrace intervals as recommended in practice 19.

(2) Strips of erosion-resisting crops should be not less than 20 feet wide and strips of intertilled crops should be not more than 100 feet.

(3) Applicable only on slopes up to 3 percent.

Credit will be given for this practice only in the program year in which the strips of erosion-preventing crops are established.

(b) Contour strip cropping with terraces—

(1) Strips of erosion-resisting crops shall be not less than 12 feet wide at any point.

(2) Strips may be placed in bands paralleling the flow line of the terrace at any place from the crest of the terrace to the midinterval between the terraces. If the strips extend onto the terrace and across the flow line there must be a minimum of 12 feet above the flow line. There must be at least one strip for each terrace.

(3) Credit will be given for this practice only when the terraces are built to specifications and on the proper slope limits according to practice 19.

21. Stock pond and farm reservoir development—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved up to 2,000 cubic yards, and—10 cents per cubic yard for all over 2,000 cubic yards.

SPECIFICATIONS: To qualify for payment under this practice, ponds must have a minimum depth of 6 feet at the deepest point. Pond shall be fenced to exclude livestock and water must be piped for livestock to a stock watering tank below the dam, or in cases where this is impractical on ponds of near minimum capacity a small arm of the pond or a dug trench may reach outside the fence to allow access of the livestock to pond water. Also, where the entire drainage area filling the pond is not protected by sod or other permanent vegetation, there shall be a protective strip of sod approximately 100 feet in width around the entire pond.

It is also a requirement for payment that the pond location and the plans for construction be inspected by a designated representative of the county committee to make determinations on the following requirements:

(1) That the soil conditions at the location are such as to insure retention of water, and that the topography of the pond area is such as to give adequate depth of water and total storage capacity with reasonable expenditure in dam construction.

(2) That the watershed is in proper proportion to the capacity of the pond.

(3) That the dam is of sufficient height, proper design, and protected from erosion. This would generally require that the upstream slope be approximately 3 to 1 and downstream slope be approximately 2 to 1.

(4) That the spillway be designed to adequately dispose of maximum run-off to be expected, allowing sufficient freeboard on the dam to avoid overtopping at the maximum spillway discharge. Spillways should be protected by vegetation or by mechanical means. Sodded spillways should have a discharge velocity at maximum capacity not exceeding 8 feet per second.

22. Contour ridging noncrop open pasture land:

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) Slopes up to 6 percent—\$1.50 per acre—

- (a) Contour ridges must be laid off on the level.
- (b) Horizontal spacings between the ridges must not exceed 15 feet.
- (c) Ridges should be constructed by plowing 3 or more rounds outward to construct a flat-bottomed furrow at least 12 inches in width at the bottom. Width of plowed area must not be less than 3 feet on either side of the furrow.
- (d) Contour ridges must be constructed with the ends curved up the slope. Such ridge must not cross gullies, but the ends must be curved up the slope to direct water away from the gully.

23. Contour ridging noncrop open pasture land:

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) Slopes in excess of 6 percent—15 cents per 100 linear feet—

- (a) Contour ridges must be laid off on the level.
- (b) Horizontal spacing must not exceed 30 feet.
- (c) Contour ridges should be of the broad base type—6 to 10 feet in width—and should be constructed by plowing at least six furrows (three rounds) of soil together with an 8-inch or larger turning plow. It will likely require more than one plowing to complete the ridge.
- (d) The ridge for the gentler slopes (6–12 percent) will not be less than 10 feet and on the steeper slopes (over 12 percent) not less than 6 feet in width measured from the center of the water channel above the ridge to the edge of the bank below the ridge. The settled height shall not be less than 12 inches from the bottom of the water channel to the top of the ridge. All measurements are to be made at the narrowest part of the ridge and at the lowest points in the ridge.
- (e) Contour ridges must be constructed with the ends curved up the slope. Such ridges must not cross gullies but the ends must be curved up the slope to direct water away from the gully.

Green Manure and Cover Crops**24. Green manure and cover crops of legumes, common ryegrass, oats, rye, or barley, or a mixture of winter legumes and oats, rye, or barley—\$1.50 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS: Credit will not be given for lespedeza, peanuts, soybeans from which seeds are harvested by mechanical means or any other crop, except winter legumes qualifying under practice 34, for which credit is given under any other practice in 1942. Native vegetation, or second growth where a crop has been harvested, will not qualify. A summer legume turned under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop. Crops such as vetch, Austrian winter peas, bur-clover, crimson clover, cowpeas, common ryegrass, mung beans, soybeans, and fall-sown small grains, except wheat, may qualify. A good stand and good growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good growth means a growth which, if harvested for hay, would make approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ ton per acre of air-dry material.

25. Cowpeas, velvetbeans, crotalaria, or soybeans, interplanted or grown in combination with intertilled row crops—25 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: If the legume is planted in the row with an intertilled crop, it must be planted at the time the intertilled crop is planted. If planted in alternate rows of not less than 3 feet apart, it must be planted early enough to assure a good growth. Legumes broadcast or drilled in middles of normal width rows (3 to 4 feet) will not qualify for this practice. Soybeans harvested for seed by mechanical means will not qualify. A good stand and good growth must be obtained and the vines not harvested. A good growth means approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre of air-dry material.

Forestry

26. Planting forest trees—\$3.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) **Time of planting:** Planting to be done between December 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942.

(b) **Kind of trees:** Slash, loblolly, or shortleaf pine, red cedar, black locust, yellow poplar, white or green ash, red and white oak, black walnut, hackberry, catalpa, sweetgum, cottonwood, Osage-orange, cypress. One- to three-year-old seedlings or transplant stock is to be used.

(c) **Number and spacing:** Not less than 1,000 trees per acre must be planted in forest plantations. This ordinarily calls for spacing of about 6½ by 6½ feet.

(d) **Method of planting:** Sod, if present, should be removed over 18-inch square, and in center ample holes must be dug to take all roots without curling main taproot and soil must be drawn into hole and trees set tight in ground by thoroughly packing the soil around roots.

(e) **Protection:** The plantings must be adequately protected against injury from fire and livestock.

(f) **Satisfactory survival:** Satisfactory survival shall be 600 trees per acre for forest plantations. Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

(g) **Cultivation:** Hardwoods must be cultivated during the first growing season so as to prevent competition from weeds and grass. Pines must be cultivated the first season where such cultivation is needed to protect the trees from weeds and grass and to conserve moisture.

27. Construction of fire-breaks for the protection of farm woodland.—10 cents per 100 linear feet of fire-break constructed.—Applicable only in the following counties:

Ashley	Cleburne	Logan	Sevier
Calhoun	Izard	Perry	

SPECIFICATIONS: The land to qualify under this practice must have prior approval of the county committee. The fire-breaks must be at least 6 feet wide and cleared to mineral soil of all inflammable material. These woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 acres, or less than 10 acres, each by fire-breaks. The area around which the fire-breaks are constructed must be unburned during the year for which payment is made. Areas qualifying for payment under practices 26, 28, and 29 will not qualify.

28. Improving a stand of forest trees—\$3.00 per acre.—Applicable only in the following counties:

Bradley	Ouachita
Craighead	Pike

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) The county committee must approve the area on the farm on which this practice is to be carried out prior to the institution of this practice.

(b) The county committee shall not approve such practice unless the area on which it is to be carried out is unprotected from fire and has dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, or limby trees or undesirable species which need removing and when removed will leave in excess of 100 potential timber trees of desirable species at least 6 inches in diameter per acre or 200 trees at least 3 inches in diameter per acre, well distributed over the area.

(c) All dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, limby, and undesirable species which will not produce a desirable forest product, and which are interfering with the growth of desirable trees, shall be removed. To qualify under this practice, the woodland area protected must be unburned during the year for which payment is made and must be protected from adjoining grassland and woodland by a fire-break at least 6 feet wide, cleared to mineral soil of all inflammable material, or a natural barrier such as a road or stream. Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 acres by such a fire-break.

(d) A given area may qualify for payment under this practice only one time in each 5 year interval.

29. Cultivating, protecting, and replanting, if necessary, a good stand of hardwood trees, planted between December 1, 1940, and November 30, 1941—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Seriously competing growth must be removed by cultivation at least twice during the summer.

(b) A stand composed of not less than 600 trees per acre must be maintained, by replanting to original stocking if necessary, such replanting to take place between December 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942.

(c) The trees must be protected adequately to prevent damage by fire and livestock.

30. Setting peach or apple trees on the contour where the slopes are in excess of 3 percent—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The county committee must approve the use of this practice for the farm before the practice is executed for such farm to qualify for payment. The contour lines for setting the trees will be laid off with an accurate terrace level at the regular terrace interval. A row of trees will be set on each such contour line. Additional trees may be set at the regular spacing to cover the remaining area. All cultivation, seeding of cover crops, and any turning of the land must be on the contour during the year in which such settings are made to qualify for payment. All roads and turnrows through the orchard must be blocked in such a way as to prevent the starting of gullies. If the land is of such nature as to require terracing in addition to contour planting in order to control erosion, terraces should be constructed before trees are set out.

31. The removal of diseased or uneconomical apple trees which normally produce fruit, the major portion of which is of inferior quality—not to exceed \$15.00 per acre.—This practice must be approved for the farm by the county committee before the practice is put into execution on the farm.

SPECIFICATIONS: Only live permanent trees may be removed and counted for payment. Filler, semi-permanent, or dead trees will not be counted for payment even though removed from the orchard. Land so cleared shall not be used for the growing of either special crops or any other soil-depleting crop. Not more than \$15.00 per acre can be earned under this practice at the following rates per tree:

For trees less than 5 inches in diameter—No payment.

For trees 5 to 12 inches in diameter—30 cents per tree.

For trees over 12 inches in diameter—50 cents per tree.

32. Growing a home garden for a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on a farm—\$1.50.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) The garden must contain at least one-tenth of an acre for each member of the family. No garden of less than one-fourth acre per family will be approved. Such a garden is meant to supply vegetables for the table throughout the growing season and a surplus for canning and storage.

(b) The garden shall be in not more than two pieces of ground and must be producing vegetables throughout the year. Potatoes (sweet or Irish), roasting ear corn, field peas, and tomatoes may be grown outside of the two garden plots. At least 10 different vegetables must be produced. Suggested basic vegetables include sweetpotatoes, Irish potatoes, collards, turnip greens, turnip roots, snap beans, crowder or field peas, lima beans, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, okra, carrots, beets, mustard, lettuce, and Swiss chard.

Two or more families on the same farm may combine their garden units into a common area.

(c) The garden area must be adequately protected from livestock and the soil must be properly plowed and worked before seeding and must be kept free from weeds and in a good state of cultivation after planting.

- (d) Spring planting of garden vegetables must be completed by June 1. Successive planting should be made through the year, with late plantings completed in time for harvest of the vegetables before killing frosts.
- (e) An effort must be made to control insect pests.
- (f) Payment will not be made to one producer for growing more than one garden on a farm.

33. Construction of new lateral ditches and lead canals for the drainage of cropland—5 cents per cubic yard of material moved.

SPECIFICATIONS: The owner or operator of a farm on which this practice is to be carried out for payment must secure prior approval of the county committee before beginning construction.

Payment will not be made with respect to the construction of any ditch unless the depth and cross section area are such as to provide adequate drainage of the area involved, and unless adequate provisions are made for entrance of water into and out of the ditch. No credit will be allowed for the amount of material removed from that portion of any ditch which is bordered *on both sides* by waste, noncrop land or from any ditch which is constructed in whole or in part by any Federal, State or county agency.

34. Harvesting legume seed from an established seed patch—\$2.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The owner or operator of a farm on which this practice is carried out for payment must secure prior approval of the county committee before seedings are made.

The crops, minimum seeding rates per acre and final dates for seeding are as follows:

- Bur-clover—100 pounds in bur, not later than August 15, 1941
- Vetch—25 pounds, not later than October 1, 1941
- Austrian winter peas—35 pounds, not later than October 1, 1941
- White clover—6 pounds, not later than October 1, 1941
- Hop clover—6 pounds, not later than October 1, 1941

Payment will be made on an acreage up to 2 percent of the cropland or 2 acres, whichever is the larger. The acreage established must be on cropland and protected from grazing. The equivalent of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate must be applied per acre. The county committee may require the application of lime where needed.

Section 4. CONSERVATION SERVICE AND MATERIAL

Limestone, superphosphate, winter legume seed, and terracing service will be furnished to Arkansas farmers by the AAA. When the need arises, other seeds or materials can be made available if it is found practicable to do so. These materials are furnished at the time they are needed to carry out approved soil-building practices on the farm. Later, when payments are made, a deduction for the material or service will be made from any payment earned by the producer obtaining the material or service. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made.

The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment due the person who obtained the material or service on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of the deduction for materials or services exceeds the amount of the payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 5. COTTON

A. Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except that the following acreages will not be considered as planted to cotton:

(1) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which fails to reach the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed;

(2) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which is disposed of within 10 days after notice of the amount of acreage seeded to cotton is given, where such notice is not given 10 days prior to the time bolls are first formed; or

(3) Any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

If cotton and peanuts occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton; if the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

If cotton and idle land or other crops (except peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 13 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton. Cotton planted in orchards shall be that acreage actually occupied by the cotton.

If cotton and potatoes are grown on the same land and the growing season overlaps for only a relatively short period of the growing season of the two crops, cotton will be considered as a following crop and all of the land will be considered as devoted to cotton and all devoted to potatoes.

B. Farm allotments.—The same method used in determining cotton allotments for 1941 will be used for 1942. The cotton allotment for each farm in the county or administrative area is a uniform percentage of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of wheat, rice, and tobacco, with certain exceptions and special provisions as follows:

(1) The allotment is the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, if the highest planted and diverted acreage was less than 5 acres.

(2) The allotment is not less than 5 acres if the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 was 5 acres or more.

(3) A small reserve may be allotted to farms that would otherwise have an allotment of 5 acres or more.

(4) Except as provided in item (6) below, no allotment will be larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in any of the past 3 years.

(5) The allotment for any farm on which cotton was planted in 1939, 1940, or 1941 will be increased to 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment is thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

(6) A small reserve may be available to be used to increase allotments that are otherwise inadequate and not representative, if any allotted acreage is released by producers. All or part of a cotton allotment may be released by the operator by notifying the county committee in writing on or before April 15, 1942.

(7) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted acreages for "new" cotton farms, that is, farms on which cotton is planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1939. A permitted acreage will be determined for each "new" cotton farm for which an application in writing is filed in the county office prior to February 1, 1942. Permitted acreages will be very small and, with few exceptions, will not exceed an acreage equal to one-half of the county factor times the tilled acreage in the farm.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal cotton yield for each cotton farm as follows:

(1) If reliable records of the actual yield of cotton for each of the 5 years 1936-40 are presented by the producer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of the actual yields, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period 1936-40 reliable yield records are not available or there was no cotton produced on the farm in that year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which the county committee determines could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 5-year period. The committee's determination will be based on the yield customarily made on the farm, taking into consideration weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

(3) The average of the normal yields for all farms will not exceed the normal yield for the county or administrative area.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **1.25 cent** for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the cotton allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 6. RICE

A. Definitions.

(1) **Developed rice lands** means all cropland on which rice has been produced in one or more of the 5 years 1937-41, inclusive, and for which water is readily available in 1942.

(2) **Acreage planted to rice** means the acreage of land seeded to rice, except that all or any part of any acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by other rice acreage planted on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees and the approval of the State committee, will determine rice allotments and permitted acreages in accordance with the following:

(1) A rice allotment will be determined for each farm on which rice was planted in one or more of the years 1937-41. The allotment will be determined on the basis of the production of rice, during the 5 preceding calendar years, on the farm; land, labor, water, and equipment available for the production of rice, crop-rotation practices, soil fertility, and other physical factors affecting the production of rice. If no rice is planted on the farm in 1942, any rice allotment established for the farm will be canceled and the final allotment will be zero.

(2) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted rice acreages for "new" rice farms, that is, farms on which rice will be planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1937. The permitted acreages will be determined on the basis of the applicable standards set forth in the above paragraph.

C. Farm normal yields.—The State and county committees, with the assistance of the community committees in the county, will determine a normal yield for each rice farm. This yield will be determined as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual average yield of rice per acre for the 5 years 1936-40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield of rice for the farm will be the average of such yields.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield on the farm in such year, the county committee will ascertain from all the available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the yield which could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such year, and this yield will be used as the actual yield for such year under item (1) above.

(3) If the weighted average of the normal yields for all farms in the State exceeds the average yield per acre for the State during the 5 years 1937-41 established by the Secretary, the normal yields for all such farms will be reduced pro rata so that the weighted average of such normal yields will not exceed such State average yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is 1.35 cent for each each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the rice allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to rice in excess of the rice allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 7. WHEAT

A. Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage seeded to wheat (except when it is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat), and (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after May 1, 1942.

B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages.—(1) The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine allotments for farms normally seeding more than 10 acres of wheat and on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, on the basis of tillable acreage and crop-rotation practices, as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm, or the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county, and on the basis of the type of soil and topography.

(2) Not more than 3 percent of the county allotment may be apportioned as permitted acreages to "new" wheat farms, that is, those farms on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, but on which wheat is planted for harvest in 1942. Permitted acreages for "new" farms will be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

(3) The allotment or permitted acreage for any farm will be comparable to the allotments or permitted acreages determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to the foregoing factors. The allotments determined for farms in a county will not exceed their proportionate share of the county allotment.

C. Non-wheat-allotment farm means (1) a "new" wheat farm, (2) any farm for which no wheat allotment is determined, (3) any farm for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage seeded to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (4) any farm for which a wheat allotment of more than

15 acres is determined and on which wheat is normally seeded for green manure, hay, or pasture, or will be planted for such use in 1942, and the county committee approves the operator's written request to have such farm considered as a non-wheat-allotment farm, if the request is made not later than November 1, 1941, or within 15 days after notice of the allotment is mailed from the county office, whichever is later, and (5) with the approval of the county committee, any farm from which no wheat is sold and on which the acreage of wheat normally harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

D. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal wheat yield for each wheat farm as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual yields per acre of wheat for the 10 years 1931–40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of such yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of such 10-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 10-year period.

(3) The yields determined under paragraph (2) of this subsection D will be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county will not exceed the county normal yield.

E. Payments and deductions.—For a wheat allotment farm, the payment is **10.5 cents** for each bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre in the wheat allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre *planted* to wheat in excess of the allotment.

For a nonwheat allotment farm, a deduction will be computed on the basis mentioned above for each acre of *wheat harvested for any purpose* after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (1) the allotment (or permitted acreage), (2) 15 acres, or (3) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

Section 8. PEANUTS

A. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

If peanuts and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including cotton, corn, or truck crops, but excluding other legumes) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of peanuts are less than twice the normal width for planting peanuts alone in the county, all of the land shall be considered as planted to peanuts; if the rows or strips of peanuts are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts shall be considered as planted to peanuts; provided that if cotton and peanuts are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton

are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), each row of peanuts shall be considered to occupy a strip of land not less than 2 feet in width.

If peanuts and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legumes, occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land shall be considered as planted to peanuts if the rows or strips are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips of peanuts are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts shall be considered devoted to peanuts.

If peanuts are planted in orchards, only that acreage actually occupied by peanuts shall be considered devoted to peanuts.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine peanut allotments for all farms for which—

(1) A 1941 peanut allotment was determined and on which peanuts were produced during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and

(2) A 1941 peanut allotment was not determined but on which peanuts were produced in 1939 or 1940.

Allotments will be determined on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts grown on the farm in the 3 years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the cropland available for the production of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the farm peanut allotment under previous programs and the 1942 farm allotments for other crops. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the 1941 farm peanut allotment will not be considered in determining the 1942 peanut allotment.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal yield of peanuts for each peanut farm. This yield will be determined on the basis of the yields of peanuts made on the farm during the 5 years 1936-40, inclusive, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **7.25 cents** for each 100 pounds of the normal yield for each acre in the peanut allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction for excess peanuts will be made unless the acreage of peanuts on the farm exceeds 1 acre.

Section 9. IRISH POTATOES

A. Definitions.

(1) **Commercial potato farm** means any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-41 is 3 acres or more, and including also any farm on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

(2) **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes remain on the land after reaching maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

If potatoes and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including cotton, corn, and truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of potatoes are less than twice the normal width of rows in the county for planting the crop alone, all of the land shall be considered as planted to potatoes. If the rows or strips of potatoes are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by potatoes shall be considered as planted to potatoes.

If potatoes and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legumes, occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land shall be considered as planted to potatoes if the rows or strips of potatoes are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by potatoes shall be considered as planted to potatoes.

If potatoes are planted in orchards, only that acreage actually devoted to potatoes shall be considered devoted to potatoes.

If potatoes and cotton or other intertilled crops are grown on the same land and the growing season overlaps for only a relatively short period of the growing season of the two crops, potatoes will be considered as the first crop and all the land will be considered as devoted to potatoes and all the land devoted to the other crop.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine potato allotments for all commercial potato farms in the county as follows:

(1) An allotment will be determined for each commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm, taking into consideration the acreage of cropland on the farm and the allotments, if any, determined under previous programs.

(2) A small reserve is available for determining potato allotments for farms which will be commercial potato farms in 1942, but on which potatoes were not harvested in any of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941. This allotment will be determined on the basis of the acreage of cropland in the farm and the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm.

(3) No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal potato yield for each commercial potato farm on the basis of the yields of potatoes harvested on the farm in the 5 years 1936-40, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is 2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939-41. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of (1) the potato allotment or (2) 3 acres.

Section 10. TOBACCO

A. Farm allotments.—An allotment for Burley tobacco will be determined for each farm on which such kind of tobacco was produced in one or more of the 5 years 1927-41.

In the case of Burley tobacco, the 1942 farm allotments will be 90 percent of the 1941 allotments, except that no allotment of 1 acre or less will be reduced for 1942.

A small reserve is available for making adjustments in Burley tobacco allotments.

Notwithstanding any foregoing provision, in the case of violation of marketing quota regulations for the 1941-42 marketing year, any Burley tobacco allotment may be decreased by that percentage which the amount of tobacco marketed in violation of such regulations is of the marketing quota.

For any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 and a request for a "new-grower" allotment is filed in writing in the county office prior to February 1, 1942, a permitted acreage will be determined on the basis of the tobacco-producing experience of the farm operator; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

B. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal tobacco yield for each tobacco farm on the basis of the normal yield determined for the farm in 1941, taking into consideration any factors affecting the production of tobacco on the farm and the yields obtained on other farms in the locality which are similar.

The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 will be that yield per acre which is fair and reasonable for the farm as compared with yields for other farms in the locality on which the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco are similar.

C. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **0.7 cent** for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the tobacco allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 11. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments.—The payment or deduction computed for any farm for cotton, wheat, peanuts, tobacco, rice, and potatoes shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, [or at the time it approves the application for the payment if the application is approved prior to harvest] to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1942, except that:

(1) **Crop failure, etc.**—If a crop is not grown on the farm, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bed disease the net payment or net deduction computed for the crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested.

(2) **Underplanting cotton.**—If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment and the acreage of cotton planted, or which would have been planted, thereon by any producer is a substantially smaller proportionate share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm than he normally plants thereon, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree in writing, the payment computed for cotton for the farm shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire acreage in the cotton allotment had been planted and harvested. The acreage share so determined for any person shall not be less than his acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm.

B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices.—The payment earned in carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying-out soil-building practices on the farm under the 1942 program, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each soil-building practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Other deductions.—The deduction for insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops shall be made pro rata from net payments for cotton, wheat, peanuts, tobacco, rice, and potatoes.

The deductions for (1) failure to prevent erosion and (2) failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs shall be divided among the persons in the proportion that the county committee finds that they were responsible therefor.

D. Proration of net deductions.—If the payments for a farm exceed the deductions, the net deduction for any person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net payments. If the deductions for a farm equal or exceed the payments, no payment will be made for the farm, and the amount of the deductions in excess of the payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions.

Section 12. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

If the deductions computed for any farm exceed the payment computed for the farm, each person's share of the amount by which the deduction exceeds the payment shall be deducted from the payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farm or farms in Arkansas.

Section 13. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20.00 or less. The increase ranges from \$8.00 for a \$20.00

payment to \$14.00 for a \$60.00 payment and is \$14.00 for all payments between \$60.00 and \$186.00. Payments between \$186.00 and \$200 will be increased to \$200. The increases will be the same as last year and may be found in a copy of the 1941 handbook or secured from the county AAA office.

Section 14. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments, prior to deduction for association expenses, to any person under the 1942 program and the Naval Stores Conservation Program, is limited to a maximum of \$10,000. In the case of individuals, partnerships, or estates, this limitation applies to the payments in a State. In the case of persons other than individuals, partnerships, or estates, the limitation applies to the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Detailed information regarding this provision may be obtained from the county or State AAA office. All or any part of the payment which otherwise would be or has been made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he adopts or participates in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade or which would have the effect of evading this limitation.

Section 15. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES

There shall be deducted from the payments for any farm the pro rata share as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section 16. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

A. Persons eligible to file applications.—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the 1942 agricultural conservation payment may be computed and

(1) Who is determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to the whole of or a share in any of the crops, or its proceeds, grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as an owner-operator, or

(2) Who is owner or operator of a farm and participates thereon in 1942 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and manner of filing application and information required.—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office on or before March 31, 1943, for farms for which work sheets are on file in the county office executed under previous conservation programs or not later than March 31, 1942. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required for any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon or for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

C. Application for other farms.—If a person makes application for payment in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion

of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must make application for payment for all such farms. Upon request by the State committee, any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another.

Section 17. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of a payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if:

- (a) He adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs;
- (b) He offsets or participates in offsetting, in whole or in part, during the 1942 program year by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, the performance for which the payment is otherwise authorized; or
- (c) He adopts during the 1942 program year any practice on forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program include, but are not limited to, the following cases and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case is as follows:

- (1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge a tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to him all or a portion of the Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 program.
- (2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that a tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.
- (3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers from an application for payment or other official document required to be filed under the 1942 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required to be submitted in respect to a farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more persons of any Government payment to which they are entitled.
- (4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires a tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money, supplies, or services, to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment instructions (ACP-70).

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails or refuses to file or knowingly falsifies any report required under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for him in the State in which the overplanting occurred.

(8) **Practice:** A person who otherwise qualifies for payment rents land for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset his performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person who otherwise qualifies for payment if he were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.

(9) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if it is found that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net deduction for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested.

(10) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the 1942 program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.

(11) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in such enterprise.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made or has been made to the tenant. There shall be withheld from, or required to be refunded by, the landlord or operator all of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the 1942 program. If the tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and his share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA, finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

B. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures.—No payment will be made to any person on any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1942 program year to other land in the community in which the farm is located.

C. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances [except as provided in paragraph E of this section, advances or payments on notes (executed by the producer or his predecessor-in-interest) for crop insurance premiums for the farm, and indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary], and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

D. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1942 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is

made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to him for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1939-41 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made to him, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves such reduction.

No change or reduction made for the purpose of diverting to the landlord or the operator payments which otherwise would be made to tenants and sharecroppers shall be approved as a justified change. In determining whether a change or reduction which results in an increased payment to the landlord or the operator is justified, the county and State committees shall consider whether in view of all the facts in the case the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is justified in making to the landlord or the operator payments which but for the change or reduction would have been made to tenants and sharecroppers.

The action of the county committee under the above-stated provisions of this paragraph D is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee and the decision of the State committee is final.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made or has been made to him in connection with the 1942 program.

E. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in the payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions issued by the AAA governing the filing of such assignments.

The assignment provision does not give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled. Neither

the Secretary nor any disbursing agent is subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

F. Excess cotton acreage.—Any person who knowingly plants or causes or permits the planting of cotton on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage for the farm for 1942 shall not be eligible for any payment to that farm or any other farm under the 1942 program, including payments under the Naval Stores Conservation Program and Range Conservation Program.

The cotton acreage allotment or permitted acreage for a farm shall be deemed to have been knowingly overplanted if notice of an excess acreage of cotton is forwarded to or made available to the farm operator prior to the beginning of harvest and the excess acreage is not disposed of within the time limit, unless due to unusual circumstances in the case it is recommended otherwise by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

G. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.—Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of the 1942 program, in any case where, through error in the county or State office, a producer was officially notified in writing of an allotment or permitted acreage for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment or permitted acreage for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

Section 18. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee *in writing* to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper:

- (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment;
- (b) Any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, grazing capacity, measurement, or soil-building allowance;
- (c) The division of payment; or
- (d) Any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

Section 19. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program (referred to herein as the 1942 program)—

- (1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(3) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person who operates such land.

(4) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(5) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof, and in the case of rice also means a person furnishing water for a share of the rice.

(6) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(7) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm on December 1, 1941 (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(8) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(9) **Special-crop allotments, allotment crops, special allotments, or special crops** mean cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, peanut, and Irish potato acreage allotments or crops.

(10) **Animal unit** means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

(11) **Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweet potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding Irish potatoes and English peas and sweet corn for processing.

Section 20. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the AAA, payments will be made for participation in Arkansas in the 1942 program in accordance with the provisions of said bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may be made hereafter, and such payments are contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1941, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The provisions of the 1942 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as Congress may enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as Congress may hereafter provide; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of this handbook (except sections 14 and 17A) are applicable only to farms in Arkansas, but such provisions are not applicable to

(1) Any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States and

(2) Lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (2) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture; or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

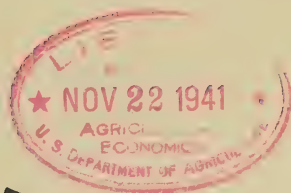
The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land shall include only that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, unless the AAA finds that land administered by other agencies complies with all of the foregoing provisions for eligibility.

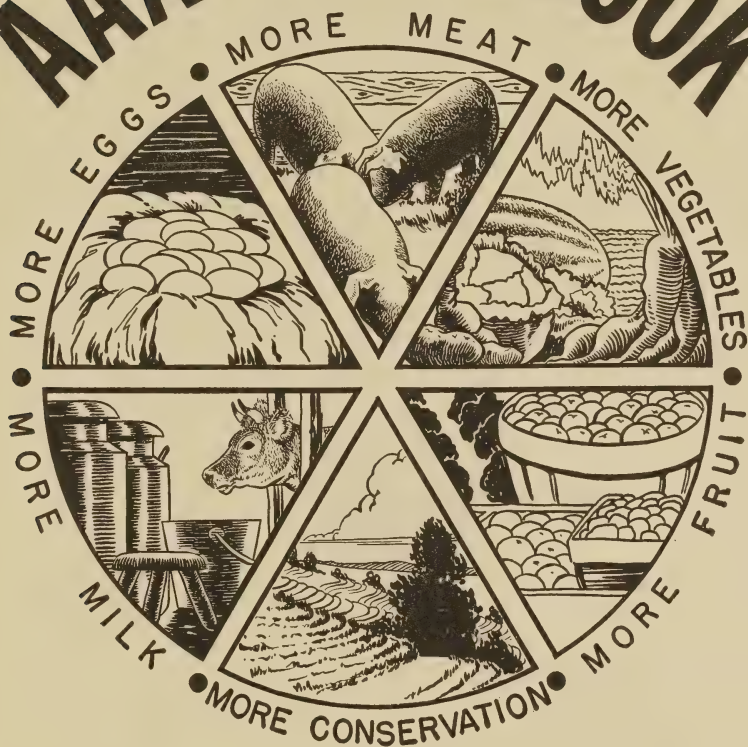
I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.

1,42
508B
SRB-601-Fla.

1942



AAA HANDBOOK



for

FLORIDA

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

SOUTHERN DIVISION



Program effective from January 1, 1942
to December 31, 1942



Issued October 1941



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

TO THE FARMERS OF FLORIDA:

With unsettled conditions throughout the world, it is now more important than ever that American farmers make the fullest use possible of a strong farm program. That opportunity is offered to us and every other farmer in the country by the 1942 AAA farm program.

The major objectives of our program for 1942 continue to be:

- (1) To help us get a fair share of the national income.
- (2) To protect consumers by providing abundant supplies of agricultural products at prices that are fair both to them and to us.
- (3) To rebuild and maintain the productivity of our soil, thus making it possible for us to produce an abundant supply of farm products throughout the future.
- (4) To improve living conditions of farm people by increasing food and feed production for home use.

For 1942 the objectives of the program are extended to include the production of sufficient food for the countries which are resisting aggressor nations as well as for our own people. In order to do this, we have been asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to increase production of pork, poultry, dairy products, certain fruits and vegetables, and soybeans and peanuts for oil, as well as other food or feed crops that we need on our farms.

It is your duty to study the program carefully and make the best use of the opportunities it offers. We are sure that all of these urgent needs can be met through the proper use of the program and in doing so you will conserve your soil and make needed improvements in your farm.

The handbook deals primarily with the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. There are other very important parts of our whole farm program, some of which are listed below:

1. **MARKETING QUOTAS.**—Marketing quotas are designed to assure each producer a fair share of the available market for commodities for which there is a surplus. Quotas can be used only when approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a national referendum. For 1942, marketing quotas already are in effect for tobacco and peanuts. Wheat quotas also have been proclaimed, and a referendum will be held in the spring of 1942. Cotton farmers will vote in December 1941 on quotas for the 1942 crop. Any farmer who plants within his acreage allotment will be assured of a marketing quota large enough to cover his entire production of that crop.

2. **PARITY PAYMENTS.**—Farmers who participate in the AAA program usually receive parity payments. Parity payments are made from a special appropriation by Congress and are designed to bring the income of producers of certain crops nearer to parity. These payments are made only to producers of cotton and tobacco when the price of these crops is below parity. If parity payments are made in 1942, rates will be announced later.

3. **COMMODITY LOANS.**—Commodity loans enable farmers to retain title to their crops in periods of low prices, at the same time providing much-needed cash from the year's farming operations. In addition to stabilized prices, the protection the farmer gets from Government commodity loans also makes it

possible for the Nation to store crop reserves in years of plenty as a protection against crop failure in other years.

4. CROP INSURANCE.—It is now possible for producers of both wheat and cotton to insure their crops against losses from unavoidable causes. This insurance guarantees yield but not price. Crop insurance is issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, but AAA committeemen are representatives of the corporation in the counties.

FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,

JAMES J. LOVE, *Chairman*, Gadsden County,

WALTER B. ANDERSON, Jackson County,

HARRY C. BROWN, Lake County,

CHARLES S. LEE, Seminole County,

A. P. SPENCER, *Vice Director of Extension*,

H. G. CLAYTON, *Administrative Officer in Charge*.

CONTENTS

	Page
SEC. 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING OR EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES.....	1
SEC. 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS.....	1
SEC. 3. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES:	
A. County goals.....	2
B. Farm goals.....	2
C. Soil-building allowance.....	2
D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs.....	2
E. Soil-building practices.....	3
SEC. 4. COTTON:	
A. Acreage planted to cotton.....	11
B. Farm allotments.....	11
C. Farm normal yields.....	11
D. Payments and deductions.....	12
SEC. 5. PEANUTS:	
A. Peanuts (definition).....	12
B. Farm allotments.....	12
C. Farm normal yields.....	12
D. Payments and deductions.....	12
SEC. 6. TOBACCO:	
A. Farm allotments.....	12
B. Farm normal yields.....	13
C. Payments and deductions.....	13
D. Georgia-Florida Type 62.....	13
SEC. 7. IRISH POTATOES:	
A. Definitions.....	14
B. Farm allotments.....	14
C. Farm normal yields.....	14
D. Payments and deductions.....	14
SEC. 8. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.....	15
SEC. 9. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS:	
A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments.....	15
B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices.....	16
C. Other deductions.....	16
D. Proration of net deductions.....	16
SEC. 10. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS.....	16
SEC. 11. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000.....	17
SEC. 12. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS.....	17
SEC. 13. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.....	17
SEC. 14. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS:	
A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.....	17
B. Full payments made only on operated farms.....	20
C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures.....	20
D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.....	20
E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.....	20
F. Assignments.....	21
G. Excess cotton acreage.....	22
H. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.....	22
SEC. 15. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT:	
A. Persons eligible to file applications.....	22
B. Time and manner of filing applications and information required.....	22
C. Application for other farms.....	23
SEC. 16. APPEALS AND ADJUSTMENTS.....	23
SEC. 17. DEFINITIONS.....	23
SEC. 18. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY:	
A. Authority.....	24
B. Availability of funds.....	24
C. Applicability.....	25
NOTICE.....	25

FLORIDA HANDBOOK

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING OR EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES

In order to receive full payment, each farm having a cotton, peanut, potato, or tobacco allotment must have during the program year 1 acre in the crops or land uses listed below for each 4 acres of cropland in the farm. The allotment payment will be made only to the extent by which this requirement is met. For example, a farm having 40 acres of cropland would be expected to have 10 acres of the crops or land uses listed below. If on this farm there were only 5 acres of these crops or land uses, only one-half of the allotment payment would be made.

Any acreage of the following crops or land uses will meet this requirement if grown or carried out *on cropland* in the 1942 program year in a workmanlike manner. Any of the following crops interplanted with intertilled row crops will not qualify. The same acre of land may count more than once if two or more of the different crops or land uses listed are grown or carried out in accordance with good farming practices on the land during the program year. In order for a strip of erosion-resisting crop to qualify, it must be at least 10 feet wide. No crop will count more than once in meeting this provision.

- (1) Biennial or perennial legumes.
- (2) Perennial grasses.
- (3) Ryegrass or Natal grass.
- (4) Oats, rye, or barley seeded in the fall of 1941 and not harvested for grain.
- (5) Soybeans, cowpeas, velvetbeans, crotalaria, or lespedeza.
- (6) Forest trees.
- (7) Peanuts hogged-off.
- (8) Thick-seeded Sudan grass.
- (9) Winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1941.
- (10) Green manure crops qualifying under practice 13.
- (11) Land on which approved terraces are constructed during the 1942 program year and no intertilled row crop other than crops listed in this section is grown.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Limestone and superphosphate will be furnished to Florida farmers by the AAA. When the need arises, seeds or materials, such as trees and kudzu crowns, and terracing service can be made available if it is found practicable to do so. These materials are furnished at the time they are needed to carry out approved soil-building practices on the farm. Later, when payments are made, a deduction for the material or service will be made from any payment earned by the producer obtaining the material or service. If the

producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made.

The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment due the person who obtained the material or service on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of the deduction for materials or services exceeds the amount of the payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 3. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. County goals.—In order that the soil-building allowance will be used to help the farmer carry out those practices which are most needed and which could not normally be carried out without assistance, the county committee shall review the approved soil-building practices and, with the approval of the State committee, designate those practices that will qualify for payment in the county.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may set aside a part of the soil-building allowance for each farm which may be used only for carrying out a selected list of soil-building practices. The practices selected are to be those most needed and which are not usually carried out by most farmers in the county.

B. Farm goals.—Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall require that the practices approved for payment for each farm shall be those which will tend to accomplish the soil-building goals established for the county. The soil-building practices approved for the farm shall not be normal farming practices, but shall be those needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, prevent erosion, and encourage economic use of the land.

C. Soil-building allowance.—The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that may be made in connection with soil-building practices. This allowance for each farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the cotton, peanut, tobacco, and potato allotments for which payments are computed, cropland in commercial orchards, and sugarcane for sugar;

(2) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1941;

(3) 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1941 in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres of such pasture land;

(4) \$1.00 per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1941 where the acreage is 3 acres or more.

If the sum of the maximum payments computed for cotton, peanuts, tobacco, and potatoes and the amounts computed under items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above is less than \$20, then the soil-building allowance for the farm shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

In addition to the soil-building allowance computed for the farm as outlined above, a forestry allowance of \$15 may be earned only by planting forest trees.

D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs.—Where the county com-

mittee determines that terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or perennial legumes or pastures established, under previous agricultural conservation programs, are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, or the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program for which payment was made is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices from payments which would otherwise be made to the persons who the county committee finds were responsible for such acts.

E. Soil-building practices.—The following soil-building practices shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance if included in the county and farm soil-building goals and if they are carried out during the period from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942. However, the practices must be carried out in accordance with the specifications following each practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet good farming practice.

No payment will be made for any practice if one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out the practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Application of Materials

1. **Application of** the following materials to, or in connection with the full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, Natal grass, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards:
 - (a) **48 pounds of available phosphate (P_2O_5)**—\$1.50. Some materials which will supply this amount of phosphate are: 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, 100 pounds of 48 percent triple superphosphate, or one bag containing not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the AAA.
 - (b) **Basic slag ground sufficiently fine so that at least 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve**, at the rate of \$6.60 per ton.
 - (c) **Raw rock or colloidal phosphate containing not less than 28 percent of total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) and ground fine enough for 85 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve**, at the rate of \$4.80 per ton.

- (d) **Raw rock or colloidal phosphate containing not less than 18 percent of total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) and ground fine enough for 80 percent of the raw rock to pass through a 100-mesh sieve and for the colloidal phosphate to shake through a 6-mesh sieve and 85 percent of it to wash through a 325-mesh sieve, at the rate of \$4.20 per ton.**

The material must be evenly distributed. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, and crotalaria, application must be made at or before the time of seeding. In the case of lespedeza seeded in small grains, the material must not be applied before March 1 nor after June 15. The crops to which the material is applied must not be seeded or grown with an intertilled crop. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as being grown alone. The material may be applied to volunteer crotalaria, Natal grass, or lespedeza if the application is made between January 1 and July 15. Credit will not be given for the application of phosphate to crotalaria, Natal grass, or lespedeza if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1942. East and south of the Suwannee River, this practice is not to be used more often than once every third year on pastures. The maximum amount of phosphate materials for which a practice payment will be made cannot exceed the following amount per acre:

- 900 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate
- 800 pounds of 18 percent superphosphate
- 720 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate
- 300 pounds of 48 percent triple superphosphate
- 1,500 pounds of basic slag
- 1,800 pounds of raw rock or colloidal phosphate meeting the specifications in practice 1(c)
- 2,250 pounds of raw rock or colloidal phosphate meeting the specifications of practice 1(d)

- (e) **Application of 50 percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent) in connection with the seeding of lespedeza, kudzu, or permanent pastures consisting of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of such legumes and grasses, at the rate of \$27 per ton.**

The material must be evenly distributed. Payment will not be made for more than 100 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent) per acre.

2. Application of:

- (a) **Ground dolomitic limestone**, at the rate of \$4 per ton.
- (b) **Other ground limestone (or its equivalent)**, at the rate of \$3 per ton.

The above rates are based on liming materials of at least 90 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If a material of lower grade than this is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,000 pounds of burned limestone
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster or coquina shells
- 3,000 pounds of limestone from Braden quarries

The ground limestone, oyster shells, or coquina shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 98 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

3. Application of not less than 2 tons, air-dry weight, of straw or equivalent mulching materials (excluding barnyard and

stable manure) per acre in orchards or on commercial vegetable land—\$1.50 per acre.

The following materials are considered the equivalent of 2 tons, air-dry weight, of straw:

- 1½ tons of crotalaria or other hay-dry legumes
- 2 tons of air-dry muck
- 2 tons of air-dry leaves (pine needles excluded)
- 18 tons of hyacinths (green basis)

Producers who expect to use this practice shall notify the county committee prior to the carrying-out of this practice and shall substantiate work done by such supporting data as are required by the county committee.

Seedings

4. Seeding annual lespedeza—\$1 per acre.

Annual lespedeza must be seeded at not less than 20 pounds per acre and must be seeded not later than March 31, 1942. No credit will be given for seeding lespedeza on land on which lespedeza was grown in 1941. At least a 75 percent stand must be secured.

4A. Seeding annual ryegrass—75 cents per acre.

Annual ryegrass must be seeded at the rate of at least 25 pounds per acre. At least a 75 percent stand must be secured.

5. Seeding lespedeza sericea—\$1.50 per acre.

The land must be prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. Lespedeza sericea must be seeded not later than April 30, 1942, and at not less than 20 pounds of scarified seed or 35 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. Where there is a known deficiency of either phosphate or lime, this material must be applied. The application of either superphosphate or lime will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice. This practice is not applicable to counties lying east and south of Madison County.

6. Seeding winter legumes (including clovers)—\$1.50 per acre.

The seedings must be at *not less than* the following rates per acre:

- Austrian winter peas—30 pounds broadcast or 20 pounds in rows
- Vetch—20 pounds broadcast or 15 pounds in rows
- Blue lupine—50 pounds
- White Dutch clover—4 pounds
- Ladino clover—4 pounds

The legumes must be artificially inoculated and at least 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) must be applied per acre in all cases. In addition, in fields where there is a known deficiency of lime or where clovers are planted, at least 2,000 pounds of ground limestone per acre must be applied. Credit will be given for the application of phosphate and limestone if applied in accordance with the specifications for practice 1 or 2.

7. Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$4.50 per acre.

The land must be in a good state of cultivation before the crowns or seedlings are planted, and 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) must be applied per acre at the time of planting. There must be a survival of at least 350 crowns or seedlings per acre at the time performance is checked. Under normal conditions, this would require planting at least 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. The kudzu must be cultivated until the ground is covered by the vines. Credit will be given for the application of phosphate if applied in accordance with the specifications for practice 1. If seedlings or crowns are furnished by the Soil Conservation Service, the rate of payment for this practice is \$2.25 per acre.

Pasture

8. Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover by planting sod pieces of Carib, centipede, St. Augustine, Para, Bermuda, carpet, or Bahia grasses—\$3 per acre.

Establishment of vegetative cover under this practice may be done on cropland or noncropland. Land to be sodded must be prepared as for seeding a permanent pasture. Sod pieces, canes, or rooted runners must be planted not more than 2½ feet apart and adequately covered. If sod pieces are broadcast at the above rate on land that has been broken or disked, sufficient plowing must be done to properly cover the sod pieces. Where adapted, at least 5 pounds of lespedeza should also be sown per acre in addition to the sodding. A permanent vegetative cover shall not be deemed to have been established until 75 percent of the sod pieces show healthy growth.

9. Seeding permanent pasture—\$3.50 per acre.

(a) **Preparation:** The acreage which is to be established in pasture by the use of grass seed shall have the native wire grass, palmetto, or other vegetation removed or destroyed and all the topsoil stirred by double harrowing (or its equivalent) to prepare a seedbed. The seedbed for grass seed shall be firm and shallow rather than deep and soft.

(b) In order to receive credit under this practice, the preparation and seeding must be done in blocks or strips which can be accurately measured without extraordinary expense to the association. No block of less than 1 acre in area will be considered, and boundary lines must be reasonably straight. Where preparation and planting is done in strips, the strips must be reasonably straight and of uniform width. Such strips must be at least five-tenths (0.5) chains (33 feet) in width and must be entirely clear of trees and shrubs to qualify under this practice.

(c) **Minimum rates of seeding per acre:**

- (1) **Seeding grasses:** At least 10 pounds of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass, or at least 10 pounds of a mixture of these grasses.
- (2) **Seeding mixtures of grasses and legumes:** (i) At least 7 pounds of either Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass, or mixtures of these grasses, and also either 5 pounds of lespedeza or 10 pounds of Alyce clover. At least 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) must be used per acre with this pasture mixture. Credit will be given for the application of superphosphate if applied in accordance with the specifications for practice 1.
- (ii) At least 7 pounds of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass, or a mixture of these grasses, and 2 pounds of the following winter-growing clovers: White clover, hop clover, Persian clover, Ladino clover, black medic, or California bur-clover, or mixtures of these clovers. The clover seed must be inoculated. The land where this pasture mixture is seeded must be fertilized with at least the following materials per acre: 1 ton of ground limestone (or its equivalent), 500 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent), and 100 pounds of muriate or sulphate of potash. The application of phosphate, potash, or lime will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications.

10. Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture mixtures—15 cents per pound of seed.

The following grasses and legumes seeded alone or in mixtures shall be used: Carpet, Dallis, or Bahia grass; White, Persian, Hop, Ladino, California bur-clover, or Black Medic. The mixtures of grasses and legumes outlined in practice 9 will be used. The fertilizer requirements and seed inoculation are the same as for practice 9. The preparation of the land must be such as to secure a seedbed suitable for proper germination of the seed. The producer

shall supply sales receipts for the kind and quantity of grass and legume seed used, and such receipts will be required to support the performance records.

11. Renovation of permanent pastures infested with noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs—50 cents per acre.

Applicable to improved pastures of perennial grasses or perennial grasses and legumes, which must be mowed or chopped at least twice between April 1, 1942, and November 1, 1942, or more often if necessary, to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. The plants mowed or chopped are to be used neither for feeding purposes nor sold for any purpose. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be removed. All bushes and shrubs must be kept off the pasture.

Erosion Control

12. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—100 linear feet of terrace 75 cents.

Planning: The terrace system, consisting of terraces and outlets, will be planned so that the locations, direction, and length of drainage of terraces, and location of outlets will intercept all of the run-off water from the drainage area and carry it to a suitable outlet without permitting scouring action along its course of flow. In general, terraces will drain away from natural ridges to existing depressions or drainage ways and will always be as short as possible.

(a) Terraces must be constructed on variable grades as follows:

Terrace Grades

MAXIMUM FALL PER 100 FEET

Maximum terrace lengths	Outlet end	Intermediate stations	Beginning end
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
300 feet-----	4	-----	4
600 feet-----	4	-----	3
900 feet-----	4	3	2
1,200 feet-----	4	{ 3 2 }	1

MAXIMUM FALL PER 25 FEET

300 feet-----	1	-----	1
600 feet-----	1	-----	3/4
900 feet-----	1	3/4	1/2
1,200 feet-----	1	{ 3/4 1/2 }	1/4

A maximum length of 1,200 feet may be allowed for draining in one direction.
Grade changes: Grade changes in the terrace channel will be governed by:

- (1) Changes in slope which cause sharp bends in the terraces.
- (2) Field deressions causing heavy concentration of water into terrace at the point of crossing.
- (3) Erosion conditions.

Where sufficient number of grade increases are necessary to offset reduced velocity of flow in terrace channel caused by extreme adverse conditions, the outlet grade of terrace may be raised to 5 inches per 100 feet.

(b) Vertical spacing between terraces will not exceed the spacing shown in the following table:

Vertical Interval for the spacing of Terraces

Slope of land per 100 feet	Vertical interval between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance between terraces
2 feet.....	2 feet.....	100 feet.
3 feet.....	2 feet, 6 inches.....	83 feet.
4 feet.....	3 feet.....	75 feet.
5 feet.....	3 feet, 6 inches.....	70 feet.
6 feet.....	4 feet.....	67 feet.
7 feet.....	4 feet, 4 inches.....	62 feet.
8 feet.....	4 feet, 8 inches.....	58 feet.
9 feet.....	5 feet.....	55 feet.
10 feet.....	5 feet, 4 inches.....	53 feet.

(c) **Size of terraces:** Terraces will have a minimum cross-sectional area of channel after settlement of 7 square feet. To obtain this area of cross section, it is usually necessary for the newly constructed terrace to have a width of bank and channel of at least 15 to 20 feet and a height of terrace crest above channel bottom of 20 to 24 inches, a settled height of 15 to 18 inches being anticipated. The shape of the terrace after construction should be such that it can be easily maintained, the entire surface cultivated, and farm implements will operate over it without difficulty.

(d) Proper terrace outlets must be constructed. Where suitable natural outlets (i. e., woods, native meadows, stabilized gullies, pastures, etc.) exist, terrace systems should be so planned that the terrace may outlet individually upon such areas. Where natural outlets are not found, a disposal area will be developed by establishing a suitable type of perennial vegetation to control water from terraces and to provide forage for farm animals. Where a disposal area is not possible or practicable a channel will be excavated and sodded to prevent washing. The outlet ends of all individual terrace channels will be protected by the use of adapted vegetative strips, rocks, temporary dams, or other suitable material. To prevent washing, it is necessary to establish vegetation in all outlets before terraces are constructed.

Green Manure and Cover Crops

13. (a) Green manure and cover crops of legumes and winter nonlegumes—\$1.50 per acre.

Credit will not be given for lespedeza, peanuts, soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means, or any other crop for which credit is given under any other practice in 1942. All the growth produced must be left on the land or plowed or disked under, and none cut for hay or grazed; if turned under on land subject to erosion, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. The following crops may qualify: Alyce clover, cowpeas, crotalaria, mung beans, sesbania, beggarweed, fall seeded rye, or oats, velvetbeans, soybeans from which the seed is not harvested by mechanical means, vetch, Austrian winter peas, and blue lupine. A good stand and good growth must be obtained. A good growth means a growth which, if harvested, would make approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ ton per acre of air-dry material.

(b) Green manure and cover crops of summer nonlegumes—75 cents per acre.

Only summer nonlegumes in orchards or on land from which no crop other than commercial vegetables or commercial potatoes is harvested in 1942 will qualify. A good stand and good growth must be obtained and all the growth produced must be left on the land or plowed or disked under and none cut for

hay or grazed. A good growth means a growth which, if harvested, would make approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of air-dry material per acre.

Practice 13 (b) is applicable only to the counties lying east and south of Madison County and in these counties practice 5—seeding lespedeza sericea—will not be applicable.

14. Cowpeas, velvetbeans, Alyce clover, crotalaria, or mung beans, or soybeans not harvested by mechanical means, interplanted or grown in combination with intertilled row crops—30 cents per acre.

A good stand and good growth must be obtained and the vines not harvested. A good growth means approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre of air-dry material (10 pounds green weight for an average plot of 100 square feet).

Forestry

15. Planting forest trees on cropland or on farm woodlands (farm woodlands shall in no event exceed the cropland in the farm).

(a) **Planting at least 650 longleaf pines, slash pines, yellow poplar, black cherry, or red cedar per acre—\$4.50 per acre.**

(b) **Planting at least 400 longleaf or slash pine per acre—\$3 per acre.**

The plantings shall be protected from fire and from grazing by hogs, goats, and other livestock which will destroy the seedlings. The plantings shall be cared for in accordance with good tree-culture practice. The survival or stand of living trees shall not be less than 65 percent to qualify. Hardwoods must be cultivated at least twice during the first growing season so as to control competition from weeds and grass.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

16. Planting forest trees on fenced noncrop open pasture land not considered farm woodlands.

(a) **Planting at least 650 longleaf pines, slash pines, yellow poplar, black cherry, Cajeput, or red cedar per acre—\$3 per acre.**

(b) **Planting at least 400 longleaf pines or slash pines per acre—\$1.50 per acre.**

The producer shall furnish a full legal description of his property to accompany his work sheet.

The producer shall furnish prior to any planting, at his expense, aerial or other maps satisfactory to the county committee of the area to be planted. A map shall also be furnished of any interior holdings (giving legal description of any such area) within the fenced area that is not owned by the producer.

All plantings must be done in solid blocks, as nearly as possible, in the mapped area. On irregularly shaped plantings, only that acreage which is in blocks will qualify and irregular portions will be disregarded. Irregular blocks of less than 4 acres may be disapproved.

A minimum survival of 65 percent is required.

All planted areas must be protected from damage by sheep, goats, and other livestock which will damage the seedlings.

The planted area must be protected from fire and all areas not under organized cooperative fire control with the Florida Board of Forestry must meet the following minimum requirements:

- (1) Areas comprising less than 40 acres shall be surrounded by a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide, and the area divided into approximately 10-acre blocks by a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide.
- (2) Areas comprising 40 acres or more shall be surrounded with a plowed firebreak 16 feet wide, and each 40 acres within such area shall be

surrounded by a plowed firebreak 16 feet wide. In addition, the area within each 40-acre block shall be divided into 4 blocks of approximately 10 acres with a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide.

- (3) Clean plowed firebreaks of specified width exposing the mineral subsoil are required. The fire lines shall be as straight as practicable but may deviate because of unusual ground conditions.

All planting and firebreak plowing shall be done in a workmanlike manner and according to good forestry methods.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

- (c) **Planting forest tree seedlings (including shrubs beneficial to wildlife)**—\$7.50 per acre.

All plantings under this practice must be protected from fire and cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife management.

Strip plantings not less than 1,400 trees per acre with a survival of at least 65 percent. Each strip is to consist of 3 rows of slash pine spaced 8 x 8 and with a row of red cedar spaced 4 feet apart interplanted in each middle.

- (d) **Protecting muck land subject to serious wind erosion by establishing approved shrub windbreaks**—2 cents per plant.

Australian pines of the following species only: *Casuarina*, *Cunninghamiana*, or *Lepedophloia*, planted in straight rows with the trees 8 feet apart in the row. A survival of at least 65 percent is required. No plantings shall be made with rows closer than 660 feet apart.

- (e) **Improving a stand of forest trees under approved system of farm woodlot and wildlife management**—\$2 per acre.
(Applicable only to farm woodlots in Alachua, Columbia, and Washington Counties.)

The county committee shall give prior approval to the area on which this practice is to be carried out. The area must be in need of additional protection from fire and contain dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, limby, or undesirable trees which need removing and when removed will leave in excess of 100 potential timber trees of desirable species at least 6 inches in diameter per acre or 200 trees at least 3 inches in diameter per acre well distributed over the area. Too dense stands must be thinned to release thrifty desirable trees for future growth and use. All unmerchantable, diseased, crooked, or defective trees must be removed. The area must be adequately protected from fire.

A minimum of 2 cords of unmerchantable wood (except for fuel) must be removed per acre to qualify. Any area qualifying under this provision may not again qualify for the same practice until the entire farm woodland has been given adequate improvement treatment and in no case qualify for this same practice in less than 5 years.

Miscellaneous

17. **Growing a home garden for a landlord, tenant, or share-cropper family on a farm**—\$1.50 per garden.

The home garden shall be a plot of land not less than one-tenth (0.1) acre, set aside for the entire year for the production of vegetables solely for consumption on the farm. On farms where several families and several garden plots are involved, the garden plot belonging to each family must be identified. The garden must be adequately protected from damage by livestock and poultry and must be planned and cared for in a workmanlike manner. Not less than seven different kinds of vegetables must be produced during the year in the garden. Only one garden practice unit per farm family may be credited.

18. Control of myrtle on fenced noncrop open pasture land— \$1.50 per acre.

This practice applies only to areas with heavy infestations of myrtle and which have previously been approved by the county committee.

The area approved for this practice must be indicated on the farm map. The area must be thoroughly chopped at least twice with a heavy chopper between January 1 and October 1, 1942, and positive control secured.

Section 4. COTTON

A. Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except that the following acreages will not be considered as planted to cotton:

(1) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which fails to reach the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed;

(2) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which is disposed of within 10 days after notice of the amount of acreage seeded to cotton is given, where such notice is not given 10 days prior to the time bolls are first formed; or

(3) Any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

B. Farm allotments.—The same method used in determining cotton allotments for 1941 will be used for 1942. The cotton allotment for each farm in the county is a uniform percentage of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of tobacco and sugarcane for sugar, with certain exceptions and special provisions as follows:

(1) The allotment is the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 if the highest planted and diverted acreage was less than 5 acres.

(2) The allotment is not less than 5 acres if the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 was 5 acres or more.

(3) A small reserve may be allotted to farms that would otherwise have an allotment of 5 acres or more.

(4) Except as provided in item (6) below, no allotment will be larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in any of the past 3 years.

(5) The allotment for any farm on which cotton was planted in 1939, 1940, or 1941 will be increased to 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment is thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

(6) A small reserve may be available to be used to increase allotments that are otherwise inadequate and not representative, if any allotted acreage is released by producers. All or part of a cotton allotment may be released by the operator by notifying the county committee in writing on or before April 15, 1942.

(7) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted acreages for "new" cotton farms, that is, farms on which cotton is planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1939. A permitted acreage will be determined for each "new" cotton farm for which an application in writing is filed in the county office prior to February 1, 1942. Permitted acreages will be very small and, with few exceptions, will not exceed an acreage equal to one-half of the county factor times the tilled acreage in the farm.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal cotton yield for each cotton farm as follows:

(1) If reliable records of the actual yield of cotton for each of the 5 years 1936-40 are presented by the producer or are available to the committee, the

normal yield for the farm will be the average of the actual yields, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period 1936-40 reliable yield records are not available or there was no cotton produced on the farm in that year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which the county committee determines could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 5-year period. The committee's determination will be based on the yield customarily made on the farm, taking into consideration weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

(3) The average of the normal yields for all farms will not exceed the normal yield for the county.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **1.25 cents** for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the cotton allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 5. PEANUTS

A. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine peanut allotments for all farms for which—

(1) A 1941 peanut allotment was determined and on which peanuts were produced during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and

(2) A 1941 peanut allotment was not determined but on which peanuts were produced in 1939 or 1940.

Allotments will be determined on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts grown on the farm in the 3 years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the cropland available for the production of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the farm peanut allotment under previous programs and the 1942 farm allotments for other crops. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the 1941 farm peanut allotment will not be considered in determining the 1942 peanut allotment.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal yield of peanuts for each peanut farm. This yield will be determined on the basis of the yields of peanuts made on the farm during the 5 years 1936-40, inclusive, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **7.25 cents** for each 100 pounds of the normal yield for each acre in the peanut allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction for excess peanuts will be made unless the acreage of peanuts on the farm exceeds 1 acre.

Section 6. TOBACCO

A. Farm allotments.—An allotment for flue-cured or Type 62 tobacco will be determined for each farm on which either kind of such tobacco was produced in one or more of the 5 years 1937-41.

In the case of flue-cured tobacco, the farm allotments for 1942 will be the same as the 1941 allotments.

A small reserve is available for making adjustments in flue-cured tobacco allotments.

Notwithstanding any foregoing provision, in the case of violation of marketing quota regulations for the 1941-42 marketing year, any flue-cured tobacco allotment may be decreased by that percentage which the amount of tobacco marketed in violation of such regulations is of the marketing quota.

In the case of Type 62 tobacco, acreage allotments for farms on which Type 62 tobacco was produced in one or more of the 5 years 1937-41 will be determined on the basis of the acreage allotments determined for the farms for 1941, with such adjustments as will take into account changes since 1940 in the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted), land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

For any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 and a request for a "new-grower" allotment is filed in writing in the county office prior to February 1, 1942, a permitted acreage will be determined on the basis of the tobacco-producing experience of the farm operator; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

B. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal tobacco yield for each tobacco farm on the basis of the normal yield determined for the farm in 1941, taking into consideration any factors affecting the production of tobacco on the farm and the yields obtained on other farms in the locality which are similar.

The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 will be that yield per acre which is fair and reasonable for the farm as compared with yields for other farms in the locality on which the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco are similar.

C. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **0.7 cent** in the case of flue-cured, and **0.9 cent** in the case of Georgia-Florida Type 62, for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the tobacco allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage.

D. Georgia-Florida Type 62 acreage.—Each acre of Georgia-Florida Type 62 tobacco harvested will be considered as eight-tenths ($\frac{8}{10}$) of an acre harvested if—

(1) An average of at least four top leaves is left on each stalk on all the acreage of Type 62 tobacco grown on the farm in 1942 and all such stalks are cut within 10 days after harvesting of the other leaves is completed and either left on the land for the remainder of 1942 or plowed under, and in addition one or more of the practices described in items (2), (3), and (4) below are carried out. None of these practices will qualify for a soil-building practice payment.

(2) A cover crop of sorghum, cowpeas, velvetbeans, or crotalaria, or any mixture of these, is seeded in 1942 on all land from which Type 62 tobacco is harvested and a reasonably good stand and good growth of such cover crop is attained and is plowed under or disked in before December 31, 1942, after it has attained at least 3 months' growth.

(3) Maintenance of clean fallow by complete listing at least six times during the period from the completion of harvest to October 1, 1942. The first listing to be made not later than 10 days after completion of harvest and subsequent listings at intervals of not less than 7 days and not more than 15 days apart. The farm operator is required to file with the county office a statement showing the actual dates of the completion of harvesting and the dates of each listing.

(4) A thorough double disking, or plowing, within 10 days after the completion of harvest and the growing of a volunteer cover crop until October 1, 1942, after which the cover crop is to be harrowed in or plowed under and the entire acreage seeded to oats. The seeding of oats must be completed by November 1. The farm operator must file with the county office a statement showing the actual date of the completion of harvest, the date of the first disking or plowing, the date the volunteer cover crop is disked or plowed under, and the date of seeding to oats.

Section 7. IRISH POTATOES

A. Definitions.

(1) **Commercial potato farm** means any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-41 is 3 acres or more, and including also any farm on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

(2) **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes remain on the land after reaching maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine potato allotments for all commercial potato farms in the county as follows:

(1) An allotment will be determined for each commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm, taking into consideration the acreage of cropland on the farm and the allotments, if any, determined under previous programs. However, in counties designated by the Director of the Southern Region, farm potato allotments may be made on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested by producers on the farm.

(2) A small reserve is available for determining potato allotments for farms (other than farms which are operated by persons to whom allotments were made on the basis of the potato-growing experience of the operator in accordance with the foregoing proviso) which will be commercial potato farms in 1942, but on which potatoes were not harvested in any of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941. This allotment will be determined on the basis of the acreage of cropland in the farm and the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm.

(3) No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal potato yield for each commercial potato farm on the basis of the yields of potatoes harvested on the farm in the 5 years 1936-40, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is 2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939-41 and the operator of which did not harvest any potatoes on any other farm during such period. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of (1) the potato allotment (2) 3 acres.

Section 8. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.

(1) If cotton and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including such crops as peanuts, corn, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.¹

(2) If peanuts (or Irish potatoes) and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including cotton, corn, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are less than twice the normal width for planting the crop alone in the county, all of the land shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes). If the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts (or Irish potatoes) shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes); provided that if cotton and peanuts are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton, and, in addition, each row of peanuts shall be considered to occupy a strip of land 2 feet in width.¹

(3) If an allotment crop and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legume hay crops, occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land shall be considered as planted to the allotment crop if the rows or strips of the allotment crop are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips of the allotment crop are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(4) In cases when corn and summer legumes either broadcast or in rows are planted in alternate strips, the legume strips which are 13 feet or more in width (measured from the drill of the depleting crop) may qualify for a soil-building practice and for the minimum acreage requirement of erosion-resisting or soil-conserving crops and land uses.

(5) If an allotment crop is planted in commercial orchards, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

Section 9. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments.—The payment or deduction computed for any farm for cotton, peanuts, tobacco, and potatoes shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest [or at the time it approves

¹ It is to be noted that by double or consecutive cropping, interplanting, or strip cropping the same piece of land may be classified as devoted to more than one allotment crop.

the application for the payment if the application is approved prior to harvest] to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1942, except that:

(1) **Crop failure, etc.:** If a crop is not grown on the farm, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bed disease, the net payment or net deduction computed for the crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested.

(2) **Underplanting cotton:** If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment and the acreage of cotton planted, or which would have been planted, thereon by any producer is a substantially smaller proportionate share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm than he normally plants thereon, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree in writing, the payment computed for cotton for the farm shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire acreage in the cotton allotment had been planted and harvested. The acreage share so determined for any person shall not be less than his acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm.

B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices.—The payment earned in carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out soil-building practices on the farm under the 1942 program, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each soil-building practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Other deductions.—The deductions for insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops or land uses shall be made pro rata from allotment payments.

The deductions for (1) failure to prevent erosion, and (2) failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs, shall be divided among the persons in the proportion that the county committee finds that they were responsible therefor.

D. Proration of net deductions.—If the payments for a farm exceed the deductions, the net deduction for any person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net payments. If the deductions for a farm equal or exceed the payments, no payment will be made for the farm, and the amount of the deductions in excess of the payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions.

Section 10. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts

of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200. The increases will be the same as last year and may be found in a copy of the 1941 handbook or secured from the county AAA office.

Section 11. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments prior to deduction for association expenses to any person under the 1942 program and the Naval Stores Conservation Program is limited to a maximum of \$10,000. In the case of individuals, partnerships, or estates, this limitation applies to the payments in a State. In the case of persons other than individuals, partnerships, or estates, the limitation applies to the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Detailed information regarding this provision may be obtained from the county or State AAA office. All or any part of the payment which otherwise would be or has been made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he adopts or participates in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade or which would have the effect of evading this limitation.

Section 12. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

If the deductions computed for any farm exceed the payment computed for the farm, each person's share of the amount by which the deduction exceeds the payment shall be deducted from the payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farm or farms in Florida.

Section 13. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES

There shall be deducted from the payments for any farm the pro rata share as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section 14. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of a payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if:

- (a) He adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs;
- (b) He offsets or participates in offsetting, in whole or in part, during the 1942 program year by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, the performance for which the payment is otherwise authorized; or
- (c) He adopts during the 1942 program year any practice on forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program include, but are not limited to, the following cases and the amount of

the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case is as follows:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge a tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to him all or a portion of the Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that a tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers from an application for payment or other official document required to be filed under the 1942 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required to be submitted in respect to a farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more persons of any Government payment to which they are entitled.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires a tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money, supplies, or services, to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment instructions (ACP-70).

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails or refuses to file or knowingly falsifies any report required under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for him in the State in which the overplanting occurred.

(8) **Practice:** A person who otherwise qualifies for payment rents land for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset his performance by

substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person who otherwise qualifies for payment if he were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.

(9) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if it is found that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net deduction for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested.

(10) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the 1942 program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.

(11) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in such enterprise.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made or has been made to the tenant. There shall be withheld from, or required to be refunded by, the landlord or operator all of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the 1942 program. If the tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and his share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial

difference between the maximum payment computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA, finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

B. Full payments made only on operated farms.—Payments, other than payments in connection with soil-building practices, will be made only to farms which are being operated during the 1942 program year.

A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1942;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1942;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1941 or seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop; and
- (f) Pastures consisting of perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses, on cropland;

— or —

(2) An acreage equal to 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments is planted to one or more special crops.

C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures.—No payment will be made to any person on any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1942 program year to other land in the community in which the farm is located.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph F of this section, advances or payments on notes [executed by the producer or his predecessor-in-interest] for crop insurance premiums for the farm, and indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1942 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers

and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to him for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1939-41 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made to him, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves such reduction.

No change or reduction made for the purpose of diverting to the landlord or the operator payments which otherwise would be made to tenants and sharecroppers shall be approved as a justified change. In determining whether a change or reduction which results in an increased payment to the landlord or the operator is justified, the county and State committee shall consider whether in view of all the facts in the case the AAA is justified in making to the landlord or the operator payments which but for the change or reduction would have been made to tenants and sharecroppers.

The action of the county committee under the above-stated provisions of this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee and the decision of the State committee is final.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made or has been made to him in connection with the 1942 program.

F. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in the payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions issued by the AAA governing the filing of such assignments.

The assignment provision does not give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled. Neither the Secretary nor any disbursing agent is subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

G. Excess cotton acreage.—Any person who knowingly plants or causes or permits the planting of cotton on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage for the farm for 1942 shall not be eligible for any payment to that farm or any other farm under the 1942 program, including payments under the Naval Stores Conservation Program.

The cotton acreage allotment or permitted acreage for a farm shall be deemed to have been knowingly overplanted if notice of an excess acreage of cotton is forwarded to or made available to the farm operator prior to the beginning of harvest and the excess acreage is not disposed of within the time limit, unless due to unusual circumstances in the case it is recommended otherwise by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

H. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.—Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of the 1942 program, in any case where, through error in the county or State office, a producer was officially notified in writing of an allotment or permitted acreage for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment or permitted acreage for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

Section 15. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

A. Persons eligible to file applications.—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom under the provisions of Section 9 a share in the 1942 agricultural conservation payment may be computed and

(1) Who is determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to the whole of or a share in any of the crops, or its proceeds, grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as an owner-operator, or

(2) Who is owner or operator of a farm and participates thereon in 1942 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and manner of filing application and information required.—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office on or before March 31, 1943, for farms for which work sheets are on file in the county office executed under previous conservation programs or not later than March 31, 1942. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required for any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon or for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

C. **Application for other farms.**—If a person makes application for payment in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must make application for payment for all such farms. Upon request by the State committee, any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another.

Section 16. APPEALS AND ADJUSTMENTS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee *in writing* to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper:

- (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment;
- (b) Any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, grazing capacity, measurement, or soil-building allowance;
- (c) The division of payment; or
- (d) Any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

Section 17. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program (referred to herein as the 1942 program)—

(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(3) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person who operates such land.

(4) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(5) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(6) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation. Land tilled in the fall of 1941 shall not be classified as cropland unless such land would otherwise be classified as cropland.

(7) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm at the time performance in connection with the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program is determined (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(8) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(9) **Special-crop allotments, allotment crops, special allotments, or special crops** mean cotton, peanuts, tobacco, and Irish potato acreage allotments or crops.

(10) **Commercial vegetables** mean the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding Irish potatoes and English peas and sweet corn for processing.

(11) **Animal unit** means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

Section 18. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the AAA, payments will be made for participation in Florida in the 1942 program in accordance with the provisions of said bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may be made hereafter, and such payments are contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1941, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The provisions of the 1942 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as Congress may enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as Congress may hereafter provide; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of this handbook (except sections 11 and 14A) are applicable only to farms in Florida, but such provisions are not applicable to (1) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States and (2) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (2) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land shall include only that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, unless the AAA finds that land administered by other agencies complies with all of the foregoing provisions for eligibility.

NOTICE

Listed below are the principal closing dates for the execution and filing of the necessary forms and information with respect to the 1941 and 1942 farm programs:

(a) 1941 parity payment applications must be filed in the county office by December 31, 1941.

(b) 1941 agricultural conservation payment applications must be filed in the county office by March 31, 1942.

(c) Requests for reconstitution of farms for 1942 must be filed in the county office by the operator of the farm by March 31, 1942.

(d) A work sheet must be filed in the county office by the operator of the farm by March 31, 1942, for all farms that have not been covered by work sheets under previous programs to be eligible for payments under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program.

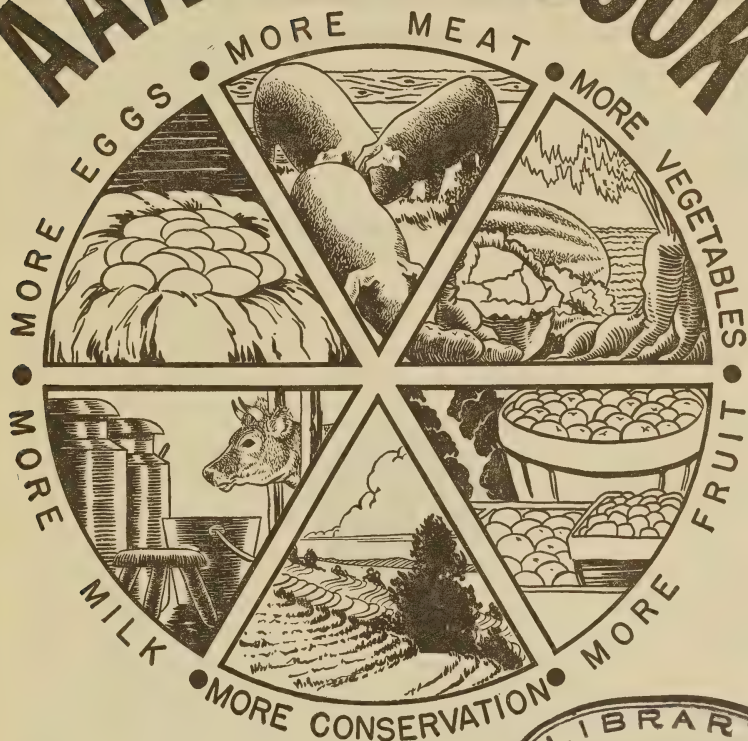
(e) Requests for allotments for "new" farms must be filed in the county office on or before February 1, 1942.

(f) 1942 agricultural conservation payment applications must be filed in the county office by March 31, 1943.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.

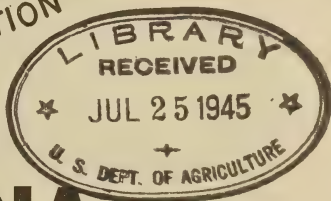
1942

AAA HANDBOOK



for

GEORGIA



1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

CONTENTS

	Page
SECTION 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING OR EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES.....	1
SEC. 2. MINIMUM SOIL-BUILDING PERFORMANCE.....	1
SEC. 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS.....	2
SEC. 4. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES.....	2
A. County goals—B. Farm goals—C. Soil-building allowance—D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs—E. Soil-building practices.	
SEC. 5. COTTON.....	11
A. Acreage planted to cotton—B. Farm allotments—C. Farm normal yields—D. Payments and deductions.	
SEC. 6. PEANUTS.....	12
A. Peanuts (definition)—B. Farm allotments—C. Farm normal yields—D. Payments and deductions.	
SEC. 7. TOBACCO.....	13
A. Farm allotments—B. Farm normal yields—C. Payments and deductions—D. Georgia-Florida Type 62 acreage.	
SEC. 8. WHEAT.....	14
A. Acreage planted to wheat—B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages—C. Nonwheat allotment farm—D. Farm normal yields—E. Payments and deductions.	
SEC. 9. IRISH POTATOES.....	16
A. Definitions—B. Farm allotments—C. Farm normal yields—D. Payments and deductions.	
SEC. 10. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC....	16
SEC. 11. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS.....	17
A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments—B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices—C. Other deductions—D. Proration of net deductions.	
SEC. 12. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS.....	18
SEC. 13. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000.....	18
SEC. 14. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS.....	19
SEC. 15. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.....	19
SEC. 16. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS.....	19
A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program—B. Full payments made only on operated farms—C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures—D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims—E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices—F. Assignments—G. Excess cotton acreage—H. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.	
SEC. 17. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT.....	24
A. Persons eligible to file applications—B. Time and manner of filing application and information required—C. Application for other farms.	
SEC. 18. APPEALS AND ADJUSTMENTS.....	25
SEC. 19. DEFINITIONS.....	25
SEC. 20. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY.....	26
A. Authority—B. Availability of funds—C. Applicability.	

GEORGIA HANDBOOK

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING OR EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES

In order to receive full payment, each farm having a cotton, wheat, potato, peanut, or tobacco allotment must have during the program year 1 acre in the crops or land uses listed below for each 4 acres of cropland in the farm (except that, in Coweta County and any other county approved by the State committee and the AAA, the provisions of section 2 will be substituted in lieu of the provisions of this section). The allotment payment will be made only to the extent by which this requirement is met. For example, a farm having 40 acres of cropland would be expected to have 10 acres of the crops or land uses listed below. If on this farm there were only 5 acres of these crops or land uses, only one-half of the allotment payment would be made.

Any acreage of the following crops or land uses will meet this requirement if grown or carried out *on cropland* in the 1942 program year in a workmanlike manner. Any of the following crops interplanted with intertilled row crops will not qualify. The same acre of land may count more than once if two or more of the different crops or land uses listed are grown or carried out in accordance with good farming practices on the land during the program year. No crop will count more than once toward meeting this requirement. In order for fall-seeded crops to qualify, they must be seeded in the fall of 1941. In order for a strip of erosion-resisting crop to qualify, it must be at least 10 feet wide.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Lespedeza. | wheat) not harvested for grain. |
| 2. Crotalaria. | 11. Thick-seeded Sudan grass. |
| 3. Cowpeas. | 12. Winter legumes. |
| 4. Soybeans. | 13. Green manure crops which qualify for payment under practice 17. |
| 5. Velvetbeans. | 14. Biennial or perennial legumes. |
| 6. Peanuts grown alone and hogged-off. | 15. Perennial grasses. |
| 7. Mixtures of sorghum or corn sown broadcast and cowpeas, soybeans, or velvetbeans provided less than 50 percent of the harvested mixture is composed of sorghum or corn. | 16. Ryegrass. |
| 8. Sweetclover. | 17. Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop (except the crops listed in this section) is grown. |
| 9. Natal grass. | 18. Forest trees planted on cropland between November 1, 1941, and April 1, 1942. |
| 10. Fall-sown small grains (other than | |

Section 2. MINIMUM SOIL-BUILDING PERFORMANCE

In order to receive full allotment payments in Coweta County and any other county approved by the State committee, it will be neces-

sary that all of the soil-building allowance (except for the special forestry allowance and that part of the allowance due to commercial vegetables) be earned. If sufficient soil-building practices are not carried out, the allotment payments will only be made to the extent that the full soil-building allowance is earned. For example, if an allowance of \$40 were established for a farm and the payment for the soil-building practices earned is only \$20, only one-half of the allotment payment will be made. This limitation does not apply if the amount of the soil-building payment equals or exceeds the maximum allotment payment.

Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Limestone, superphosphate, winter legume seed, basic slag, and terracing service will be furnished to Georgia farmers by the AAA. When the need arises other seeds or materials such as trees and kudzu crowns can be made available if it is found practicable to do so. These materials are furnished at the time they are needed to carry out approved soil-building practices on the farm. Later, when payments are made, a deduction for the material or service will be made from any payment earned by the producer obtaining the material or service. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made.

The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment due the person who obtained the material or service on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of the deduction for materials or services exceeds the amount of the payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 4. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. County goals.—In order that the soil-building allowance will be used to help the farmer carry out those practices which are most needed and which could not normally be carried out without assistance, the county committee shall review the approved soil-building practices and, with the approval of the State committee, designate those practices that will qualify for payment in the county.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may set aside a part of the soil-building allowance for each farm which may be used only for carrying out a selected list of soil-building practices. The practices selected are to be those most needed and which are not usually carried out by most farmers in the county.

B. Farm goals.—Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall require that the practices approved for payment for each farm shall be those which will tend to accomplish the soil-building goals established for the county. The soil-building practices approved for the farm shall not be normal farming practices, but shall be those needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, prevent erosion, and encourage economic use of the land.

C. Soil-building allowance.—The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that may be made in connection with soil-building practices. This allowance for each farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the cotton, tobacco, peanut, wheat, and potato allotments for which payments are computed and cropland in commercial orchards;

(2) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1941;

(3) 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1941 in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres of such pasture land;

(4) \$1.00 per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1941 where the acreage is 3 acres or more.

If the sum of the maximum payments computed for cotton, tobacco, wheat, potatoes, and peanuts and the amounts computed under items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above, is less than \$20, then the soil-building allowance for the farm shall be increased by the amount of the difference. In addition to the soil-building allowance computed for the farm as outlined above, a forestry allowance of \$15 may be earned only by planting forest trees.

D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or perennial legumes or pastures established under previous agricultural conservation programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, or the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program for which payment was made is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices from payments which would otherwise be made to the persons who the county committee finds were responsible for such acts.

E. Soil-building practices.—The following soil-building practices shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance if included in the county and farm soil-building goal and if they are carried out during the period from December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942. However, the practices must be carried out in accordance with the specifications following each practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet good farming practice.

No payment will be made for any practice if one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out the practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conser-

vation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Application of Materials

1. **Application of the following materials to, or in connection with the full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, or permanent pasture:**

- (a) **48 pounds of available phosphate (P_2O_5)—\$1.65.**
Some materials which will supply this amount of phosphate are: 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate and a bag containing not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the AAA.
- (b) **Basic slag at the rate of \$7 per ton.**
- (c) **50-percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent) at the rate of \$33 per ton.**

SPECIFICATIONS.—The material must be evenly distributed and may be applied only to the eligible crops grown alone or in mixtures. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, and crotalaria, application must be made at or before the time of seeding. In the case of lespedeza or crotalaria seeded in fall-sown small grains, and volunteer lespedeza or crotalaria, application must be made after March 1 in south Georgia and March 15 in north Georgia, but not later than June 15. No credit will be given for the application of these materials to kudzu if interplanted with corn or other similar crops. Credit will not be given for the application of these materials to crotalaria or lespedeza if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1942. Credit will be given for the application of these materials to a mixture of small grains (except wheat on a wheat allotment farm) and winter legumes if seeded in accordance with practice 3 and the mixture is not harvested for grain. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as grown alone. Basic slag must be ground sufficiently fine so that a minimum of 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

2. **Application of 1 ton of ground limestone (or its equivalent)—**

- (a) **\$2.50 per ton in the following counties: Baker, Bartow, Bleckley, Calhoun, Cherokee, Cobb, Dawson, Dougherty, Dodge, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gordon, Hall, Houston, Lee, Lumpkin, Miller, Murray, Pickens, Pulaski, Quitman, Randolph, Screven, Stewart, Sumter, Terrell, Turner, Twiggs, Union, Walker, Webster, and Worth.**
- (b) **\$3 per ton in all other counties.**

SPECIFICATIONS.—The material must be evenly distributed. The rate of payment for limestone is based on 90 percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional quantities shall be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burnt lime.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.

Limestone must be of sufficient fineness so that 40 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve, and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

Seedings

3. **Seeding winter legumes—\$1.50 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS.—Winter legumes must be inoculated, unless a successful crop of the particular winter legume was grown on the land the previous year, and

shall be fertilized with the equivalent of at least 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or 300 pounds of basic slag per acre, unless the land has been fertilized for the previous crop with at least 300 pounds of a fertilizer high in percentage of available phosphate (P_2O_5). The application of lime, superphosphate, or basic slag will also qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice. Only the winter legumes listed below may qualify. They must be seeded not later than November 30, 1942, and at *not less than* the following rates per acre:

Austrian winter peas-----	30 pounds
Oregon or Willamette vetch-----	25 pounds
Hairy, Monantha, smooth, and Hungarian vetch-----	20 pounds
Augusta vetch-----	10 pounds
Clean crimson clover-----	15 pounds
Chaffy crimson clover-----	40 pounds
Bur-clover (in the bur)-----	50 pounds
Blue lupine-----	50 pounds

Mixtures of these legumes which meet the seeding rate of each legume in the mixture shall be that amount which is obtained by dividing the seeding rate for each legume when seeded alone by the total number of legumes in the mixture.

4. Seeding annual lespedeza—\$1 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Annual lespedeza must be seeded not later than April 30, 1942, and at not less than 30 pounds per acre. At least a 75 percent stand of lespedeza must be growing at the time performance is checked. No credit will be given for seeding lespedeza on land on which lespedeza was grown in 1941.

5. Seeding crotalaria—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The land must be prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. Crotalaria must be seeded not later than June 30, 1942, and at not less than 15 pounds per acre, either broadcast or close drilled in rows not more than 1 foot wide. Credit will be given for the application of phosphate if applied in accordance with the specifications for practice 1. No credit will be given for seeding crotalaria on land on which crotalaria was grown in 1941.

6. Seeding lespedeza sericea—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Lepedeza sericea must be seeded not later than May 31, 1942, and at not less than 20 pounds of scarified or 35 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. The application of lime or phosphate will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

7. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The land must be well prepared prior to planting and fertilized with a minimum of 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, or its equivalent, or 300 pounds of basic slag and cultivated at least twice during the growing season. A minimum of 350 reasonably well-distributed kudzu plants per acre showing healthy growth must be on the land at the time performance is checked. To obtain this number of surviving plants, it is necessary under normal conditions to set out 600 plants per acre.

8. Seeding red clover or biennial sweetclover—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The seedings must be at not less than the following rates per acre:

Red clover—15 pounds.
Biennial sweetclover—15 pounds.

These crops must be inoculated in all cases. It is necessary to fertilize these crops with the equivalent of at least 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or 300 pounds of basic slag unless the land has been well fertilized for the previous crop with at least 300 pounds of fertilizer high in percentage of

available phosphate (P_2O_5). Lime must be applied in fields known to be deficient in lime. If phosphate or lime is applied in accordance with the specifications for practice 1 or 2, credit may be received under such practice.

Pasture

9. Establishment of permanent pasture by sodding and seeding— \$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—(a) **Preparation.**—The acreage which is to be established in permanent pasture shall have any bushes and trees removed so as to have open pasture land. The top soil must be stirred by plowing or double disking, or its equivalent, to prepare a seedbed and to destroy the weeds. The seedbed must be firm before the seed is sown. This practice may be carried out on cropland or noncropland. Where the land which is to be established to permanent pasture is eroded, such steps as are necessary to control the erosion must be taken before the pasture is established.

(b) **Fertilization.**—The following materials must be applied at the indicated rates per acre at or before the time of sodding: (1) The equivalent of 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or (2) 600 pounds of basic slag. Where there is a known deficiency of lime, at least 1,000 pounds per acre must be applied. Credit will be given for applying the material in accordance with specifications for practice 1 or 2.

(c) **Plantings.**—Sod pieces or sprigs must be planted so that there will be at least one sod piece or sprig for each 4 square feet of land. A permanent pasture shall not be deemed to have been established unless at least two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs show healthy growth.

(d) **Seedings.**—In addition to sodding or sprigging, the following mixture must be seeded at the rate specified per acre. No additional payments will be made for the supplemental seeding.

Lespedeza—15 pounds.

Either white clover—2 pounds.

Or hop clover—3 pounds.

10. Establishing permanent pasture by seeding—\$3.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—(a) **Preparation.**—The acreage which is to be established in permanent pasture shall have any bushes and trees removed so as to have open pasture land. The top soil must be stirred by plowing or double disking, or its equivalent, to prepare a seedbed and to destroy the weeds. The seedbed must be firm before the seed is sown. This practice may be carried out on cropland or noncropland. Where the land which is to be established to permanent pasture is eroded, such steps as are necessary to control the erosion must be taken before the pasture is established.

(b) **Fertilization.**—The following materials must be applied at the indicated rates per acre at or before the time of seeding: (1) The equivalent of 400 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or (2) 600 pounds of basic slag. Where there is a known deficiency of lime, at least 1,000 pounds per acre must be applied. Credit will be given for applying the materials in accordance with specifications for practice 1 or 2.

(c) **Seed mixtures.**—One of the following mixtures which is specified for the areas must be used, except that the mixture approved for another area may be used in any county on the border of such area. (See footnotes 1, 2, 3, and 4 for counties included in each region.)

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN REGION:¹

	<i>Minimum rate of seeding per acre</i>
Lespedeza	15 pounds
Herds grass (redtop)	5 pounds
Bluegrass (Kentucky)	3 pounds
Orchard grass (except lowland)	6 pounds
Either white clover	2 pounds
Or hop clover	3 pounds

¹ The Appalachian Mountain Region includes Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, Cherokee, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and Habersham Counties and all counties lying north and east of these.

LIMESTONE VALLEY AND UPLAND REGION² AND PIEDMONT REGION:³

(The following mixture is applicable to all lowlands and also to upland having a fair stand of Bermuda grass).

	<i>Minimum rate of seeding per acre</i>
Lepedeza	15 pounds
Dallis grass	6 pounds
Either white clover	2 pounds
Or hop clover	3 pounds

COASTAL PLAIN REGION:⁴

	<i>Minimum rate of seeding per acre</i>
Lepedeza	15 pounds
Carpet grass	6 pounds
Dallis grass	6 pounds
Either white clover	2 pounds
Or hop clover	3 pounds

(The inclusion of carpet grass in the mixture is optional. If it is not used, the amount of Dallis grass must be increased 1 pound for each 2 pounds of carpet grass omitted.) If seed such as locally grown Dallis grass seed is used, sufficient additional seed must be used so that the mixture will be composed of the equivalent to the above amount of good seed.

11. Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture mixtures—15 cents per pound.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Any of the mixtures listed below may be seeded on a reasonably well-established sod of Bermuda or carpet grass. Producers shall supply sales receipts for the kinds and quantities of seed used. If home-grown seed are used, written approval by a representative of the county committee must be secured prior to the carrying-out of the practice.

		Mixtures		
		(1)	(2)	(3)
White clover	pounds..	2	3	-----
Hop clover	pounds..	1	-----	2
Lepedeza	pounds..	10	10	10

12. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of a permanent pasture—\$3 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—(a) Such land, after established to a permanent pasture, must be capable of carrying one animal unit for each 2 acres during a pasture season of at least 5 months. The land to qualify under this practice must have prior written approval of the county committee.

(b) The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established or the area mowed without the removal of the brush, vines, trees, and loose stones.

(c) The area approved under this practice must also be seeded or sodded and seeded during the 1942 program year in accordance with the specifications for practice 9 or 10, for which credit will be given under these practices if carried out in accordance with the specifications.

² The Limestone Valley and Upland Region includes Murray, Gordon, Bartow, and Polk Counties and all counties lying north and west of these.

³ The Piedmont Region includes Haralson, Paulding, Cobb, Fulton, Forsyth, Hall, Banks, Stephens, Baldwin, Hancock, Glascock, McDuffie, and Columbia Counties and all counties lying between these.

⁴ The Coastal Plain Region includes Chattahoochee, Marion, Taylor, Peach, Houston, Twiggs, Wilkinson, Washington, Jefferson, and Richmond Counties and all counties lying south of these.

(d) The area approved for payment must be adequately fenced.

13. Mowing of permanent pastures to control areas infested with noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Pastures shall consist of a mixture of perennial grasses and pasture legumes and shall be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc., but in any event, not less than twice. The first mowing must not be later than the early flowering stage of the weeds and the last mowing not later than September 1, 1942. The plants mowed are neither to be used for feeding purposes nor sold for any purpose. All bushes and shrubs must be kept off the land.

Erosion Control

14. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—75 cents per 100 linear feet of terrace. [The planning and construction of terraces shall conform to good erosion-control practice, as outlined in Georgia Extension Bulletin No. 394, a copy of which may be obtained free from any county agent.]

SPECIFICATIONS.—The terrace system must include proper outlets for the disposal of run-off water without erosion. These may consist of existing natural outlets such as pastures or woodland, natural depressions established to suitable perennial vegetation such as kudzu or lespedeza sericea, sodded ditches or channels, etc.

Terraces shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length (flow of water in one direction) except in rare and unusual cases where excessive length is made necessary by the lack of suitable outlets. The terrace water channel shall be given a fall varying at regular intervals from level at the upper end of maximum length terraces to a maximum of 4 inches per 100 feet at the outlet on clay soils and 2 inches per 100 feet on sandy soils.

The vertical and horizontal distance between terraces, the cross-sectional capacity of the terrace channel, and the width of the terrace ridge shall vary with the average slope of the land in accordance with the following table:

Average slope of land per 100 feet	Vertical distance or drop between terraces		Horizontal distance between terraces (feet)	Minimum width of ridge (feet)	Minimum cross-sectional channel capacity (square feet)
	Feet	Inches			
2 feet.....	2	9	140	12	7
3 feet.....	3	0	100	12	7
4 feet.....	3	3	80	12	7
5 feet.....	3	6	75	10	6
6 feet.....	3	9	63	10	6
7 feet.....	4	0	57	10	6
8 feet.....	4	3	53	10	6
9 feet.....	4	6	50	10	6
10 feet.....	4	9	48	8	5
12 feet.....	5	4	43	8	5
Over 12 feet.....			35	8	5

The cross-sectional channel capacity specified is for settled terraces measured at their weakest point. To allow for settlement the capacity of newly constructed terraces shall be checked from a point 4 to 6 inches below the top of the terrace ridge. Where terraces cross gullies or other low places, they shall be given additional height in order that after settlement the top of the terrace ridge will not be lower than the top of the ridge on natural ground. The required channel capacity must be provided at the outlet end of all terraces.

The width specified in the above table is the width of the terrace ridge measured from the lowest point in the water channel to the toe of the terrace on the lower side. Additional credit will be given for water disposal areas established in accordance with specifications under practice 15.

15. Establishment of permanent vegetative waterways of kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda grass on cropland in connection with a planned water disposal system—\$8 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions, shall extend to level ground, and shall have sufficient width to carry maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing. Payment will not be made for waterways having an area less than one-tenth acre or a width at any point of less than 15 feet.

All trees and shrubs shall be removed and, except where too severely gullied, the area shall be shaped and grubbed so that mowing will be possible. Except in gullies, the topsoil shall be stirred by plowing or double disking, or its equivalent, in order to prepare a seedbed and destroy weeds. The application of 500 pounds of complete fertilizer, such as 6-8-4, or its equivalent, will be required per acre. Where there is a deficiency of lime, it must be applied. Three tons of stable manure may be substituted for the complete fertilizer requirement. Where the waterway has excessive fall or is badly gullied, only kudzu or Bermuda grass will be approved. Waterways having gentle unbroken slopes may be established to lespedeza sericea, Bermuda grass, or kudzu.

If lespedeza sericea is used, it must be seeded not later than May 30, 1942, and at not less than 30 pounds of scarified seed or 70 pounds of unscarified seed to the acre. Adequate cover to prevent erosion must be on the land at the time performance is checked.

If kudzu is used, a minimum of 500 evenly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing healthy growth must be on the land at the time performance is checked. To obtain this survival it is generally necessary to set out about 900 plants to the acre.

Waterways planted to Bermuda grass must be sodded or sprigged so that there will be at least one sod piece or sprig to each 2 square feet of land. At least two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs must show healthy growth at the time performance is checked.

No additional credit for the establishment of kudzu, lespedeza sericea or Bermuda grass, or for the application of superphosphate or potash, will be allowed in connection with any other practice.

16. Strip cropping with alternate strips of close-grown crops and intertilled crops—35 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The strips will qualify for payment only in the year in which they are established. Erosion-resisting strips may be planted to kudzu, alfalfa, annual lespedeza, lespedeza sericea, crotalaria, winter legumes alone or in combination with small grain, small grain, cowpeas in combination with sorghum or Sudan grass, sorghum, Sudan grass, or other dense-growing crops.

(a) Strips shall follow the terraces or on land not terraced shall be laid off with an accurate terrace level on terrace spacings recommended in practice 14.

(b) Strips of either erosion-resisting or intertilled crops shall not be less than 20 feet nor more than 200 feet wide.

(c) On slopes up to 4 percent at least 25 percent of the total area shall be in protective cover; on slopes from 4 to 10 percent at least 33⅓ percent; and on slopes above 10 percent at least 50 percent of the total area. On slopes in excess of 4 percent, strip cropping will not qualify unless the land is terraced.

Green Manure and Cover Crops

17. Green manure and cover crops turned under or left on the land—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Credit will not be given for lespedeza, crotalaria, kudzu, peanuts, soybeans harvested by mechanical means, or any volunteer crop. Crops that will qualify are summer legumes, with the above exceptions, winter legumes, fall or winter-sown small grains (except wheat), and ryegrass. A summer-growing crop turned under on land subject to serious erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop. A good stand and a good growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. The growth requirement will be considered to have been met if the crop produces approximately ⅔ ton

per acre of air-dry material and in no case less than 10 pounds of green weight per 100 square feet.

Forestry

18. Planting forest trees—

- (a) Slash and longleaf pines—\$3 per acre.
- (b) Loblolly and shortleaf pines—\$4.50 per acre.
- (c) Hardwoods—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—**Time of planting.**—Planting must be done during the dormant season.

Number and spacing.—1,200 trees per acre must be planted of shortleaf or loblolly pines or hardwoods (except black walnut), and 675 per acre of slash or longleaf pines or black walnut. (A spacing 6 by 6 feet will give 1,210 trees per acre, 8 by 8 feet 680 trees per acre.)

Method of planting.—Hardwoods must be planted on rich well-drained soil, the ground shall be flat-broken or wide-bedded with plow at least two months in advance of planting. For pines no preparation is required, but the planting of trees in a shallow furrow is recommended. Ample holes shall be dug to take all roots without curling main taproot. Dirt shall be drawn into hole and thoroughly packed without injury to the roots. Trees must be set tight in the ground.

Cultivation.—The hardwoods must be cultivated at least once the first growing season.

Protection.—The plantings must be adequately protected against injury from fire and livestock.

Survival.—There must be a survival at the time performance is checked of at least 65 percent of the number of trees required to be planted.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

19. Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting if necessary, a stand of hardwood trees planted between December 1, 1940, and November 30, 1941—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—(a) The planted stand must contain a minimum of 600 living trees per acre. Where fewer trees than 600 survived, additional plantings will be necessary. (b) The trees must be cultivated twice between May 1 and August 31, 1942. (c) All plantings must be fully protected from fire and livestock. Firebreaks must be constructed by plowing on sides adjacent to woodlands or fields having a fire hazard.

20. Construction of firebreaks for the protection of farm woodland—10 cents per 100 linear feet of firebreak constructed. (Applicable only in Emanuel and Greene Counties.)

SPECIFICATIONS.—The land to qualify under this practice must have prior approval of the county committee. The firebreaks must be at least 6 feet wide and cleared to mineral soil of all inflammable material. The woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 or less than 10 acres each by firebreaks. The area around which the firebreaks are constructed must be unburned during the year for which payment is made. Areas qualifying for payment under practice 18 or 19 or the Naval Stores Conservation Program will not qualify.

Miscellaneous

21. Growing a home garden for a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on a farm—\$1.50 per garden. (Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden.)

SPECIFICATIONS.—(a) There must be at least three-tenths acre (excluding sweetpotatoes) of garden for each family.

(b) The garden (excluding sweetpotatoes) shall be planted in not more than two plots of ground and must be devoted to vegetables throughout the

year. At least 10 different vegetables must be produced. Roasting-ear corn, crowder or field peas, tomatoes, and sweetpotatoes, even though grown outside the garden plot, may be included in the 10 different vegetables. Two or more families on the same farm may combine their gardens into a common area. Suggested basic vegetables include sweetpotatoes, Irish potatoes, collards, turnip greens, turnip roots, snap beans, crowder or field peas, lima beans, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, and okra.

(c) The soil must be prepared properly and fertilized and must be kept reasonably well cultivated throughout the year.

(d) An effort must be made to control insect pests.

(e) Adequate protection from livestock must be provided.

Section 5. COTTON

A. Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except that the following acreages will not be considered as planted to cotton:

(1) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which fails to reach the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed;

(2) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which is disposed of without 10 days after notice of the amount of acreage seeded to cotton is given, where such notice is not given 10 days prior to the time bolls are first formed; or

(3) Any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

B. Farm allotments.—The same method used in determining cotton allotments for 1941 will be used for 1942. The cotton allotment for each farm in the county is a uniform percentage of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of wheat and tobacco, with certain exceptions and special provisions as follows:

(1) The allotment is the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, if the highest planted and diverted acreage was less than 5 acres.

(2) The allotment is not less than 5 acres if the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 was 5 acres or more.

(3) A small reserve may be allotted to farms that would otherwise have an allotment of 5 acres or more.

(4) Except as provided in item (6) below, no allotment will be larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in any of the past 3 years.

(5) The allotment for any farm on which cotton was planted in 1939, 1940, or 1941 will be increased to 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment is thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

(6) A small reserve may be available to be used to increase allotments that are otherwise inadequate and not representative, if any allotted acreage is released by producers. All or part of a cotton allotment may be released by the operator by notifying the county committee in writing on or before April 15, 1942.

(7) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted acreages for "new" cotton farms, that is, farms on which cotton is planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1939. A permitted acreage will be determined for each "new" cotton farm for which an application in writing is filed in the county office prior to February 1, 1942. Permitted acreages will be very small and, with few exceptions, will not exceed an acreage equal to one-half of the county factor times the tilled acreage in the farm.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal cotton yield for each cotton farm as follows:

(1) If reliable records of the actual yield of cotton for each of the 5 years 1936–40 are presented by the producer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of the actual yields, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period 1936–40 reliable yield records are not available or there was no cotton produced on the farm in that year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which the county committee determines could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 5-year period. The committee's determination will be based on the yield customarily made on the farm, taking into consideration weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

(3) The average of the normal yields for all farms will not exceed the normal yield for the county.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is _____ cents for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the cotton allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 6. PEANUTS

A. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine peanut allotments for all farms for which:

(1) A 1941 peanut allotment was determined and on which peanuts were produced during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and

(2) A 1941 peanut allotment was not determined but on which peanuts were produced in 1939 or 1940.

Allotments will be determined on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts grown on the farm in the 3 years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the cropland available for the production of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the farm peanut allotment under previous programs and the 1942 farm allotments for other crops. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the 1941 farm peanut allotment will not be considered in determining the 1942 peanut allotment.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal yield of peanuts for each peanut farm. This yield will be determined on the basis of the yields of peanuts made on the farm during the 5 years 1936–40, inclusive, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is _____ cents for each 100 pounds of the normal yield for each acre in the peanut allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than

crushing for oil. No deduction for excess peanuts will be made unless the acreage of peanuts on the farm exceeds 1 acre.

Section 7. TOBACCO

A. Farm allotments.—An allotment for flue-cured, Burley, or Type 62 tobacco will be determined for each farm on which either kind of such tobacco was produced in one or more of the 5 years 1937-41.

In the case of flue-cured tobacco, the farm allotments for 1942 will be the same as the 1941 allotments.

In the case of Burley tobacco, the 1942 farm allotments will be 90 percent of the 1941 allotments, except that no allotment of 1 acre or less will be reduced for 1942.

A small reserve is available for making adjustments in Burley and flue-cured tobacco allotments.

Notwithstanding any foregoing provision, in the case of violation of marketing quota regulations for the 1941-42 marketing year any flue-cured or Burley tobacco allotment may be decreased by that percentage which the amount of tobacco marketed in violation of such regulations is of the marketing quota.

In the case of Type 62 tobacco, acreage allotments for farms on which Type 62 tobacco was produced in one or more of the 5 years 1937-41 will be determined on the basis of the acreage allotments determined for the farms in 1941, with such adjustments as will take into account changes since 1940 in the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted), land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

For any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 and a request for a "new-grower" allotment is filed in writing in the county office prior to February 1, 1942, a permitted acreage will be determined on the basis of the tobacco-producing experience of the farm operator; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

B. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal tobacco yield for each tobacco farm on the basis of the normal yield determined for the farm in 1941, taking into consideration any factors affecting the production of tobacco on the farm and the yields obtained on other farms in the locality which are similar.

The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 will be that yield per acre which is fair and reasonable for the farm as compared with yields for other farms in the locality on which the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco are similar.

C. Payments and deductions.—The payment is _____cent in the case of Burley and flue-cured, and _____cent in the case of Georgia-Florida Type 62, for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the tobacco allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage.

D. Georgia-Florida Type 62 acreage.—Each acre of Georgia-Florida Type 62 tobacco harvested will be considered as eight-tenths ($\frac{8}{10}$) of an acre harvested if—

(1) An average of at least four top leaves is left on each stalk on all the acreage of Type 62 tobacco grown on the farm in 1942 and all such stalks are cut within 7 days after harvesting of the other leaves is completed and either left on the land for the remainder of 1942 or plowed under, and **in addition one or more of the practices described in items (2), (3), and (4) below are carried out.** None of these practices will qualify for a soil-building practice payment.

(2) A cover crop of sorghum, cowpeas, velvetbeans, or crotalaria, or any mixture of these, is seeded in 1942 on all land from which Type 62 tobacco is harvested and a reasonably good stand and good growth of such cover crop is attained and is plowed under or disked in before December 31, 1942, after it has attained at least 3 months growth.

(3) Maintenance of clean fallow by complete listing at least six times during the period from the completion of harvest to October 1, 1942. The first listing to be made not later than ten days after completion of harvest and subsequent listings at intervals of not less than 7 days and not more than 15 days apart. The farm operator is required to file with the county office a statement showing the actual dates of the completion of harvesting and the dates of each listing.

(4) A thorough double disking, or plowing, within ten days after the completion of harvest and the growing of a volunteer cover crop until October 1, 1942, after which the cover crop is to be harrowed in or plowed under and the entire acreage seeded to oats. The seeding of oats must be completed by November 1. The farm operator must file with the county office a statement showing the actual date of the completion of harvest, the date of the first disking or plowing, the date the volunteer cover crop is disked or plowed under and the date of seeding to oats.

Section 8. WHEAT

A. Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage seeded to wheat (except when it is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat), and (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after May 1, 1942.

B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages.—(1) The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine allotments for farms normally seeding more than 10 acres of wheat and on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, on the basis of tillable acreage and crop-rotation practices, as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm, or the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county, and on the basis of the type of soil and topography.

(2) Not more than 3 percent of the county allotment may be apportioned as permitted acreages to "new" wheat farms, that is, those

farms on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, but on which wheat is planted for harvest in 1942. Permitted acreages for "new" farms will be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

(3) The allotment or permitted acreage for any farm will be comparable to the allotments or permitted acreages determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to the foregoing factors. The allotments determined for farms in a county will not exceed their proportionate share of the county allotment.

C. Nonwheat allotment farm means (1) a "new" wheat farm, (2) any farm for which no wheat allotment is determined, (3) any farm for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage *seeded* to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (4) any farm for which a wheat allotment of more than 15 acres is determined and on which wheat is normally seeded for green manure, hay, or pasture, or will be planted for such use in 1942, and the county committee approves the operator's written request to have such farm considered as a nonwheat allotment farm, if the request is made not later than November 1, 1941, or within 15 days after notice of the allotment is mailed from the county office, whichever is later, and (5) with the approval of the county committee, any farm from which no wheat is sold and on which the acreage of wheat normally harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

D. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal wheat yield for each wheat farm as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual yields per acre of wheat for the 10 years 1931–40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of such yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of such 10-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 10-year period.

(3) The yields determined under paragraph (2) of this subsection D will be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county will not exceed the county normal yield.

E. Payments and deductions.—For a wheat allotment farm, the payment is _____ cents for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the wheat allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre *planted* to wheat in excess of the allotment.

For a nonwheat allotment farm, a deduction will be computed on the basis mentioned above for each acre of *wheat harvested for any purpose* after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (1) the allotment (or permitted acreage), (2) 15 acres, or (3) if no wheat

is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

Section 9. IRISH POTATOES

A. Definitions.—(1) **COMMERCIAL POTATO FARM** means any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939–41 is 3 acres or more, and including also any farm on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

(2) **ACREAGE OF POTATOES HARVESTED** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes remain on the land after reaching maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine potato allotments for all commercial potato farms in the county as follows:

(1) An allotment will be determined for each commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm, taking into consideration the acreage of cropland on the farm and the allotments, if any, determined under previous programs.

(2) A small reserve is available for determining potato allotments for farms which will be commercial potato farms in 1942, but on which potatoes were not harvested in any of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941. This allotment will be determined on the basis of the acreage of cropland in the farm and the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm.

(3) No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal potato yield for each commercial potato farm on the basis of the yields of potatoes harvested on the farm in the 5 years 1936–40, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is _____ cents for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939–41. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of (1) the potato allotment or (2) 3 acres.

Section 10. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.

(1) If cotton and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including such crops as peanuts, corn, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to

cotton.⁵ In determining the acreage actually occupied by cotton where single cotton rows are 7 feet or more apart, each row shall be considered to occupy at least 42 inches.

(2) If peanuts (or Irish potatoes) and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including cotton, corn, or truck crops, but excluding asparagus and legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are less than twice the normal width for planting the crop alone in the county, all of the land shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes). If the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts (or Irish potatoes) shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes); provided that if cotton and peanuts are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton, and in addition, each row of peanuts shall be considered to occupy a strip of land 2 feet in width.⁵

(3) If an allotment crop and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legume hay crops, occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land shall be considered as planted to the allotment crop if the rows or strips of the allotment crops are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips of the allotment crop are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(4) If an allotment crop is planted in an orchard or in asparagus, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

Section 11. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments.—The payment or deduction computed for any farm for cotton, wheat, peanuts, tobacco, and potatoes, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1942, except that:

(1) **Crop failure, etc.**—If a crop is not grown on the farm, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bed disease, the net payment or net deduction computed for the crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested.

(2) **Underplanting cotton.**—If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment and the acreage of cotton planted, or which would have been planted, thereon by any producer is a substantially smaller proportionate share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm than he normally plants thereon, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree

⁵ It is to be noted that by double or consecutive cropping, interplanting, or strip cropping the same piece of land may be classified as devoted to more than one allotment crop.

in writing, the payment computed for cotton for the farm shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire acreage in the cotton allotment had been planted and harvested. The acreage share so determined for any person shall not be less than his acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm.

B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices.—The payment earned in carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out soil-building practices on the farm under the 1942 program, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each soil-building practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Other deductions.—The deductions for (1) insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops or land uses, or (2) insufficient soil-building performance, shall be made pro rata from allotment payments.

The deductions for (1) failure to prevent erosion and (2) failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs shall be divided among the persons in the proportion that the county committee finds that they were responsible therefor.

D. Proration of net deductions.—If the payments for a farm exceed the deductions, the net deduction for any person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net payments. If the deductions for a farm equal or exceed the payments, no payment will be made for the farm, and the amount of the deductions in excess of the payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions.

Section 12. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200. The increases will be the same as last year and may be found in a copy of the 1941 handbook or secured from the county AAA office.

Section 13. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments prior to deduction for association expenses to any person under the 1942 program and the Naval Stores Conservation Program is limited to a maximum of \$10,000. In the case of individuals, partnerships, or estates, this limitation applies to the payments in a State. In the case of persons other

than individuals, partnership, or estates, the limitation applies to the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Detailed information regarding this provision may be obtained from the county or State AAA office. All or any part of the payment which otherwise would be or has been made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he adopts or participates in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade or which would have the effect of evading this limitation.

Section 14. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

If the deductions computed for any farm exceed the payment computed for the farm, each person's share of the amount by which the deduction exceeds the payment shall be deducted from the payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farm or farms in Georgia.

Section 15. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES

There shall be deducted from the payments for any farm the pro rata share as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section 16. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of a payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if:

(a) He adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs;

(b) He offsets or participates in offsetting, in whole or in part, during the 1942 program year by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, the performance for which the payment is otherwise authorized; or

(c) He adopts during the 1942 program year any practice on forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program include, but are not limited to, the following cases and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case is as follows:

(1) **Practice.**—A landlord or operator, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge a tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to him all or a portion of the Government payment which the tenant or share-cropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 program.

(2) **Practice.**—A landlord or operator requires that a tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or anything or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice.**—A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers from an application for payment or other official document required to be filed under the 1942 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required to be submitted in respect to a farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more persons of any Government payment to which they are entitled.

(4) **Practice.**—A landlord or operator requires a tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money, supplies, or services, to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment instructions (ACP-70).

(5) **Practice.**—A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice.**—A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails or refuses to file or knowingly falsifies any report required under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas.

Amount to be withheld or refunded.—In the case of each of the six practices above the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice.**—A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded.—The amount of the net deduction computed for him in the State in which the overplanting occurred.

(8) **Practice.**—A person who otherwise qualifies for payment, rents land for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset his performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded.—The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person who otherwise qualifies for payment if he were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.

(9) **Practice.**—A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be

participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if it is found that the furnished labor, machinery, work stock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded.—The proportion of the net deduction for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested.

(10) **Practice.**—A person complies with the provisions of the 1942 program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded.—The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.

(11) **Practice.**—A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded.—The payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in such enterprise.

(12) **Practice.**—A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded.—The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made or has been made to the tenant. There shall be withheld from, or required to be refunded by, the landlord or operator all of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the 1942 program. If the tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and his share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice.**—A person whose maximum payment computed is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment computed and the payment after applying all applicable deduction except the \$10,000 limitation and deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded.—The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA, finds that

the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

B. Full payments made only on operated farms.—Payments, other than payments in connection with soil-building practices, will be made only to farms which are being operated during the 1942 program year.

A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1942;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1942;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1941 or seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop; and
- (f) Pastures consisting of perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses, on cropland;

— or —

(2) An acreage equal to 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments is planted to one or more special crops.

C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures.—No payment will be made to any person on any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1942 program year to other land in the community in which the farm is located.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances [except as provided in paragraph F of this section, advances or payments on notes (executed by the producer or his predecessor-in-interest) for crop insurance premiums for the farm, and indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary], and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1942 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to him for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1939-41 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made to him, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves such reduction.

No change or reduction made for the purpose of diverting to the landlord or the operator payments which otherwise would be made to tenants and sharecroppers shall be approved as a justified change. In determining whether a change or reduction which results in an increased payment to the landlord or the operator is justified, the county and State committees shall consider whether in view of all the facts in the case the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is justified in making to the landlord or the operator payments which but for the change or reduction would have been made to tenants and sharecroppers.

The action of the county committee under the above-stated provisions of this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee and the decision of the State committee is final.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made or has been made to him in connection with the 1942 program.

F. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in the payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions issued by the AAA governing the filing of such assignments.

The assignment provision does not give and assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled. Neither the Secretary nor any disbursing agent is subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

G. Excess cotton acreage.—Any person who knowingly plants or causes or permits the planting of cotton on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage for the farm for 1942 shall not be eligible for any payment to that farm or any other farm under the 1942 program, including payments under the Naval Stores Conservation Program.

The cotton acreage allotment or permitted acreage for a farm shall be deemed to have been knowingly overplanted if notice of an

excess acreage of cotton is forwarded to or made available to the farm operator prior to the beginning of harvest and the excess acreage is not disposed of within the time limit, unless, due to unusual circumstances in the case, it is recommended otherwise by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

H. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.—Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of the 1942 program, in any case where, through error in the county or State office, a producer was officially notified in writing of an allotment or permitted acreage for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment or permitted acreage for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

Section 17. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

A. Persons eligible to file applications.—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the 1942 agricultural conservation payment may be computed and

(1) Who is determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to the whole of or a share in any of the crops, or its proceeds, grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as an owner-operator, or

(2) Who is owner or operator of a farm and participates thereon in 1942 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and manner of filing application and information required.—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office on or before March 31, 1943, for farms for which work sheets are on file in the county office executed under previous conservation programs or not later than March 31, 1942. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required for any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon or for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

C. Application for other farms.—If a person makes application for payment in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must make application for payment for all such farms. Upon request by the State committee, any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request

regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another.

Section 18. APPEALS AND ADJUSTMENTS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee *in writing* to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper:

- (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment;
- (b) Any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, grazing capacity, measurement, or soil-building allowance;
- (c) The division of payment; or
- (d) Any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

Section 19. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program (referred to herein as the 1942 program)—

(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(3) **Landlord** or **owner** means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person who operates such land.

(4) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(5) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(6) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation. Land tilled in the fall of 1941 shall not be classified as cropland unless such land would otherwise be classified as cropland.

(7) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm at the time performance in connection with the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program is determined (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(8) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could be mowed and could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(9) **Special-crop allotments, allotment crops, special allotments, or special crops** mean cotton, peanut, tobacco, Irish potato, and wheat acreage allotments or crops.

(10) **Animal unit** means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

(11) **Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding Irish potatoes and English peas and sweet corn for processing.

Section 20. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the AAA, payments will be made for participation in Georgia in the 1942 program in accordance with the provisions of said bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may be made hereafter, and such payments are contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1941, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The provisions of the 1942 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as Congress may enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as Congress may hereafter provide; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of this handbook (except sections 13 and 16A) are applicable only to farms in Georgia, but

such provisions are not applicable to (1) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States and (2) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (2) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to land owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land shall include only that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, unless the AAA finds that land administered by other agencies complies with all of the foregoing provisions for eligibility.

Issued October 28, 1941, with the approval of the Administrator.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.





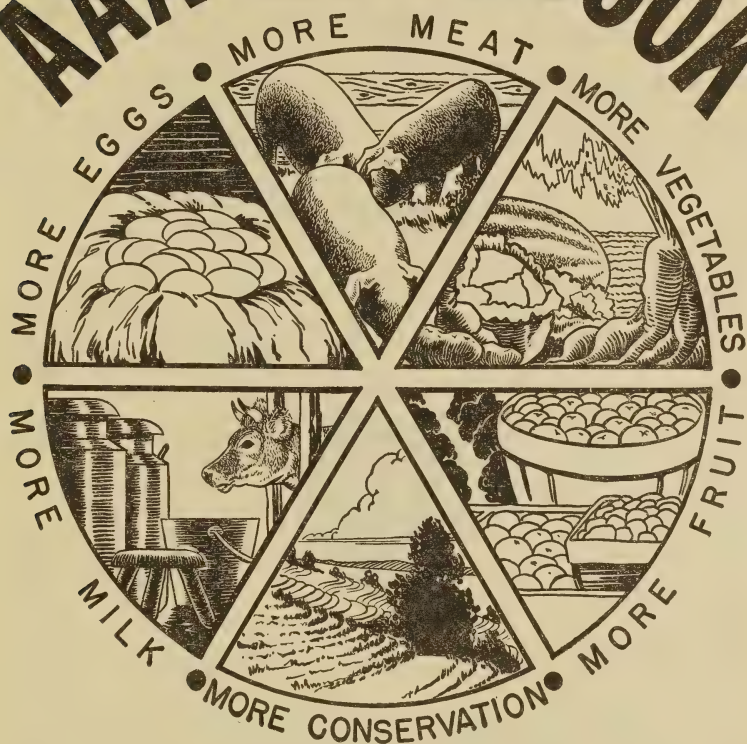
1,42
508B

SRB-601-La.

1942

★ NOV 22 1941 ★

AAA HANDBOOK



for

LOUISIANA

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

SOUTHERN DIVISION



Program effective from December 1, 1941
to August 31, 1942



Issued October 1941



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

TO THE FARMERS OF LOUISIANA:

With unsettled conditions throughout the world, it is now more important than ever that American farmers make the fullest use possible of a strong farm program. That opportunity is offered to us and every other farmer in the country by the 1942 AAA farm program.

The major objectives of our program for 1942 continue to be:

- (1) To help us get a fair share of the national income.
- (2) To protect consumers by providing abundant supplies of agricultural products at prices that are fair both to them and to us.
- (3) To rebuild and maintain the productivity of our soil, thus making it possible for us to produce an abundant supply of farm products throughout the future.
- (4) To improve living conditions of farm people by increasing food and feed production for home use.

For 1942, the objectives of the program are extended to include the production of sufficient food for the countries which are resisting aggressor nations as well as for our own people. In order to do this, we have been asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to increase production of pork, poultry, dairy products, certain fruits and vegetables, and soybeans and peanuts for oil, as well as other food or feed crops that we need on our farms.

It is your duty to study the program carefully and make the best use of the opportunities it offers. We are sure that all of these urgent needs can be met through the proper use of the program and in doing so you will conserve your soil and make needed improvements in your farm. Your special attention is called to the change in the program year for 1942. It is felt that this is another step forward in making for a more efficient administration of our farm program. Payments for soil-building practices carried out after August 31, 1942, will be postponed until the next program year.

The handbook deals primarily with the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. There are other very important parts of our whole farm program, some of which are listed below:

1. **MARKETING QUOTAS.**—Marketing quotas are designed to assure each producer a fair share of the available market for commodities for which there is a surplus. Quotas can be used only when approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a national referendum. For 1942, marketing quotas already are in effect for peanuts. Wheat quotas also have been proclaimed and a referendum will be held in the spring of 1942. Cotton farmers will vote in December 1941 on quotas for the 1942 crop. Any farmer who plants within his acreage allotment will be assured of a marketing quota large enough to cover his entire production of that crop.

2. **PARITY PAYMENTS.**—Farmers who participate in the AAA program usually receive parity payments. Parity payments are made from a special appropriation by Congress and are designed to bring the income of producers of certain crops nearer to parity. These payments are made only to producers of cotton and rice when the price of these crops is below parity. If parity payments are made in 1942, rates will be announced later.

3. COMMODITY LOANS.—Commodity loans enable farmers to retain title to their crops in periods of low prices, at the same time providing much-needed cash from the year's farming operations. In addition to stabilized prices, the protection the farmer gets from Government commodity loans also makes it possible for the Nation to store crop reserves in years of plenty as a protection against crop failure in other years.

4. CROP INSURANCE.—It is now possible for producers of cotton to insure their crops against losses from unavoidable causes. This insurance guarantees yield but not price. Crop insurance is issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, but AAA committeemen are representatives of the Corporation in the parishes.

LOUISIANA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,

JOHN J. DOLES, *Chairman*, Bossier Parish,

M. W. SCANLAN, *Vice Chairman*, Acadia Parish,

JOHN H. HENRY, *Member*, Natchitoches Parish,

LEON J. LANDRY, *Member*, Iberia Parish,

HARRY G. CHALKLEY, Jr., *Member*, Calcasieu Parish,

C. D. KEMPER, *Advisory Member*, St. Mary Parish,

H. C. SANDERS, *Ex-officio Member*, *Director of Agricultural Extension*,

G. J. DURBIN, *Administrative Officer in Charge*.

CONTENTS

	Page
SEC. 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES-----	1
SEC. 2. MINIMUM SOIL-BUILDING PERFORMANCE-----	1
SEC. 3. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES:	
A. County goals-----	2
B. Farm goals-----	2
C. Soil-building allowance-----	2
D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs-----	2
E. Soil-building practices-----	3
SEC. 4. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES-----	11
SEC. 5. COTTON:	
A. Acreage planted to cotton-----	11
B. Farm allotments-----	11
C. Farm normal yields-----	12
D. Payments and deductions-----	12
SEC. 6. RICE:	
A. Acreage planted to rice-----	12
B. Farm allotments-----	12
C. Farm normal yields-----	13
D. Payments and deductions-----	13
SEC. 7. IRISH POTATOES:	
A. Definitions-----	13
B. Farm allotments-----	13
C. Farm normal yields-----	14
D. Payments and deductions-----	14
SEC. 8. PEANUTS:	
A. Peanuts (definition)-----	14
B. Farm allotments-----	14
C. Farm normal yields-----	14
D. Payments and deductions-----	14
SEC. 9. WHEAT:	
A. Acreage planted to wheat-----	15
B. Nonwheat allotment farm-----	15
C. Farm normal yields-----	15
D. Payments and deductions-----	15
SEC. 10. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.-----	16
SEC. 11. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT:	
A. Persons eligible to file applications-----	16
B. Time and manner of filing application and information required-----	17
C. Application for other farms-----	17
SEC. 12. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS:	
A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments-----	17
B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices-----	18
C. Other deductions-----	18
D. Proration of net deductions-----	18
SEC. 13. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS-----	18
SEC. 14. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS-----	18
SEC. 15. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000-----	18
SEC. 16. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES-----	19
SEC. 17. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS:	
A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program-----	19
B. Full payments made only on operated farms-----	21
C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures-----	22
D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims-----	22

VI

SEC. 17. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS—Continued.	Page
E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices-----	22
F. Assignments-----	23
G. Excess cotton acreage-----	23
H. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.	24
SEC. 18. APPEALS-----	24
SEC. 19. DEFINITIONS-----	24
SEC. 20. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY:	
A. Authority-----	25
B. Availability of funds-----	25
C. Applicability-----	26

LOUISIANA HANDBOOK

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES

In order to receive full payment, each farm (except farms in Terrebonne Parish) having a cotton, rice, potato, or peanut allotment must have during the program year 1 acre in the crops or land uses listed below for each 4 acres of cropland in the farm. The allotment payment will be made only to the extent by which this requirement is met. For example, a farm having 40 acres of cropland would be expected to have 10 acres of the crops or land uses listed below. If on this farm there were only 5 acres of these crops or land uses, only one-half of the allotment payment would be made.

Any acreage of the following crops or land uses will meet this requirement if grown or carried out *on cropland* in the 1942 program year in a workmanlike manner. Any of the following crops interplanted with intertilled row crops will not qualify. The same acre of land may count more than once if two or more of the different crops or land uses listed are grown or carried out in accordance with good farming practices on the land during the program year. No crop will count more than once toward meeting this requirement. In order for fall-seeded crops to qualify, they must be seeded in the fall of 1941. In order for a strip of erosion-resisting crop to qualify, it must be at least 10 feet wide.

1. Rotation pasture or hay crops consisting of pasture legumes and perennial grasses.
2. Biennial or perennial legumes grown alone.
3. Bermuda, Dallis, and carpet grass grown alone.
4. Alsike and alcyce clover and sesbania turned under as a green manure crop qualifying under practice 18.
5. Lespedeza, cowpeas, crotalaria, sweetclover, soybeans, peanuts hogged-off, and velvetbeans.
6. Oats, barley, or rye, not harvested for grain.
7. Winter legumes.
8. Ryegrass.
9. Forest trees planted on cropland under the 1941 or 1942 program other than those planted in the fall of 1942, provided there is a stand of at least 70 percent of the number of trees per acre required to be planted under practice 20.
10. Fallow rice land or rice land on which noxious plants are controlled by mowing.
11. Thick-seeded Sudan grass.
12. Cropland on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop other than one of the crops listed above is grown.

Section 2. MINIMUM SOIL-BUILDING PERFORMANCE

In order to receive full allotment payments in Terrebonne Parish, it will be necessary that all of the soil-building allowance (except for

the special forestry allowance and that part of the allowance due to commercial vegetables) be earned. If sufficient soil-building practices are not carried out, the allotment payments will only be made to the extent that the full soil-building allowance is earned. For example, if an allowance of \$40 were established for a farm and the payment for the soil-building practice is only \$20, only one-half of the allotment payment will be made. This limitation does not apply if the amount of soil-building payment earned equals or exceeds the maximum allotment payment.

Section 3. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. County goals. In order that the soil-building allowance will be used to help the farmer carry out those practices which are most needed and which could not normally be carried out without assistance, the county committee will review the approved soil-building practices and, with the approval of the State committee, designate those practices that will qualify for payment in the parish.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may set aside a part of the soil-building allowance for each farm which may be used only for carrying out a selected list of soil-building practices. The practices selected are to be those most needed and which are not usually carried out by most farmers in the parish.

B. Farm goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall require that the practices approved for payment for each farm shall be those which will tend to accomplish the soil-building goals established for the parish. The soil-building practices approved for the farm shall not be normal farming practices, but shall be those needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, prevent erosion, and encourage economic use of the land.

C. Soil-building allowance. The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that may be made in connection with soil-building practices. This allowance for each farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the cotton, peanut, rice, wheat, and potato allotments for which payments are computed, cropland in commercial orchards, and sugarcane for sugar;

(2) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1941;

(3) 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1941 in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres of such pasture land;

(4) \$1.00 per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1941 where the acreage is 3-acres or more.

If the sum of the maximum payments computed for cotton, rice, potatoes, wheat, and peanuts, and the amounts computed under items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above, is less than \$20, then the soil-building allowance for the farm will be increased by the amount of the difference.

In addition to the soil-building allowance computed for the farm as outlined above, a forestry allowance of \$15.00 may be earned only by planting forest trees in accordance with practice 20.

D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs. Where the county

committee determines that terraces constructed, water developments established, forest trees planted, or perennial legumes or pastures established, under previous agricultural conservation programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, or the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program for which payment was made is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices from payments which would otherwise be made to the persons who the county committee finds were responsible for such acts.

E. Soil-building practices. The following soil-building practices shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance if included in the parish and farm soil-building goals and if they are carried out during the period from December 1, 1941, to August 31, 1942. However, the practices must be carried out in accordance with the specifications following each practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

No payment will be made for any practice if one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out the practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Application of Materials

1. **Application** of the following materials to, or in connection with a full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, ryegrass, permanent pasture, or gardens for home use.

(a) **48 pounds of available phosphate (P_2O_5)**—\$1.50. Some materials which will supply this amount of phosphate are: 267 pounds of 18 percent superphosphate, 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, or one bag containing not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the AAA.

(b) **Basic slag** at the rate of \$6.00 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed and may be applied only to the eligible crops grown alone or in mixtures of these crops. In the case of winter legumes and ryegrass, application should be made at or before the time of seeding but in no case later than December 15. In the case of lespedeza seeded with fall-seeded small grains, the material must not be applied before March 15 nor after July 15, 1942. The material may be applied to other lespedeza or crotalaria if the application is made between January 1

and July 15, 1942. Credit will not be given for the application of these materials to crotalaria or lespedeza if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1942. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as grown alone. Basic slag must be ground sufficiently fine so that a minimum of 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

2. Application of potash to pasture at seeding—at rate of \$36.00 per ton of material containing 50 percent available K_2O .

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed and may be applied only to pastures containing a full seeding of pasture mixtures at the time of seeding.

3. Application of 1 ton of ground limestone (or its equivalent) :

- (a) **For all farms east of the Mississippi River—\$3.50.**
- (b) **For all farms west of the Mississippi River—\$4.50.**

SPECIFICATIONS: The limestone must be 90 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If limestone of lower grade than this is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply the calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone :

- 1,000 pounds of burned limestone
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells
- 3,000 pounds of paper mill slag

Ground limestone and oyster shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 98 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

Seedings

Where necessary to support the performance on any of the seeding practices, including seeding of pasture mixtures, producers shall supply sales receipts for the kind and quantity of seed used.

4. Seeding lespedeza (common, Kobe, and Tennessee #76)—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Annual lespedeza must be seeded not later than March 31, 1942, and at not less than 20 pounds per acre. At least a 75-percent stand of lespedeza must be growing at the time performance is checked. No credit will be given for seeding lespedeza on land on which lespedeza was grown in 1941. No credit will be given for carrying out this practice in 1942 on land on which practice payment is made under practice 11 or 12, or on which a permanent pasture is already established.

5. Seeding crotalaria—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land must be prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. Crotalaria must be sown not later than June 30, 1942, and at not less than 20 pounds scarified seed or 25 pounds unscarified seed per acre broadcast. If drilled, the rate of seeding will be 10 pounds of scarified or 13 pounds unscarified seed. Where there is a known deficiency of phosphate, it must be applied. Credit will be given for applying the phosphate under practice 1 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

6. Seeding lespedeza sericea—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land must be prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. Lespedeza sericea must be seeded not later than April 30, 1942, and at not less than 20 pounds of scarified seed or 35 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. Where there is a known deficiency of phosphate or lime, this material must be applied. The application of lime or phosphate will qualify under practice 1 or 3 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

7. Seeding adapted varieties of alfalfa—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Minimum rate of seeding is 20 pounds per acre. The land should be prepared in accordance with good farming practices well in advance of planting and maintained in a good state of cultivation until planting date. Alfalfa should be seeded in the fall and must be properly inoculated. In those fields where there is a known deficiency of lime or phosphate, this material must be applied. If applied in accordance with the specifications, credit will be given for this material under practice 1 or 3.

8. Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover by planting kudzu—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and 1,000 pounds of barnyard manure must be applied per acre to the kudzu at the time of planting. There must be a survival of at least 300 well-distributed crowns or seedlings of kudzu per acre which, under normal conditions, requires planting at least 500 crowns or seedlings. The land must be in a good state of cultivation before the crowns or seedlings are planted. The kudzu must be cultivated until the ground is covered by the vines. Credit will be given for phosphate if applied to kudzu in accordance with practice 1.

9. Seeding white (Dutch) clover alone—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The minimum rate of seeding for white Dutch Clover is 5 pounds per acre. White (Dutch) clover must be seeded not later than November 30, in Avoyelles, Rapides, and Vernon Parishes and the parishes south thereof, and November 10, for all parishes north of the named parishes. White (Dutch) clover must be properly inoculated at the time of seeding. Where there is a known deficiency of phosphate or lime, this material must be applied. The application of lime or phosphate will qualify under practice 1 or 3 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice. No credit will be given for carrying out this practice in 1942 on land on which practice payment is made under practice 11, 12, or 18, or in which a permanent pasture is already established.

10. Harvesting bur-clover seed from an established seed patch—\$2.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Payment will not be made on any acreage devoted to this practice in excess of the larger of 2 acres or 2 percent of the cropland. Patches must be seeded not later than November 30, 1941, in Avoyelles, Rapides, and Vernon Parishes and the parishes south thereof and November 10, 1941, for all parishes north of the named parishes. The minimum seeding rate shall be 10 bushels (100 pounds) in the bur, or its equivalent, in clean seed per acre. Clean seed must be inoculated at the time of planting and a liberal quantity of stable manure should be applied per acre. Phosphate or lime must be applied where there is a known deficiency of this material, and, if applied in accordance with the specifications, credit will be given for this material under practice 1 or 3. The county committee shall establish to its satisfaction that seed is actually harvested.

Pasture

11. Seeding permanent pasture mixtures containing a full seedling of Dallis, Bermuda, or carpet grass—\$3.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Establishing a pasture shall be accomplished by seeding a mixture of perennial grasses and clovers, as specified below, on land prepared in a workmanlike manner. The minimum preparation on the more easily prepared soils will consist of double disk harrowing, or its equivalent.

(a) For alluvial soils:

Clover—6 pounds per acre.

Dallis grass—10 pounds per acre (Bermuda grass may be substituted for Dallis grass at the rate of 1 pound of Bermuda grass seed for each 2 pounds of Dallis grass seed).

(b) For all other soils:

Clover—6 pounds per acre.

Carpet or Bermuda grass—5 pounds per acre (singly or in combination).

Common lespedeza or Dallis grass—10 pounds per acre (singly or in a mixture).

Clovers which may be used in the above mixtures are as follows: white Dutch, hop, Persian, black medic, red, and alsike. Carpet or Bermuda grasses may be excluded from this mixture if sufficient sod of these grasses is evident at the time of checking performance. Where there is a known deficiency of phosphate, potash, or lime, these materials must be applied. The application of these materials will qualify under practice 1, 2, or 3 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

12. Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or perennial legumes or approved pasture mixtures—15 cents per pound.

SPECIFICATIONS: Any of the legumes listed herein, except lespedeza, may be seeded alone. A mixture of any combination of the grasses or legumes listed herein will also qualify if the mixture does not contain more than 50 percent by weight of lespedeza or of grasses.

(a) Grasses: Carpet, Dallis, Bermuda.

(b) Legumes: Common or Kobe lespedeza, white Dutch clover, hop clover, Persian clover, black medic clover, red clover, and alsike clover.

Producers shall supply sales receipts for the kind and quantity of grass and legume seed used, and such receipts shall be required to support the performance records. If home-grown seed is used, a signed statement acknowledged before an officer of the parish association shall be required to support the performance records. Where any of the legumes or grasses listed under practice 11 is not seeded because of a sufficient natural growth or sod already on the land, even if the land has not been previously used for a pasture, such land may be considering as a depleted pasture and credit given under this practice for the seeding that is done.

13. Contour ridging or terracing noncrop open pasture land—1,000 linear feet of ridge or terrace \$1.50.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Contour ridges will not be accepted on pasture land where the slope exceeds 15 percent or is less than 2 percent and must be laid off on the level.

(b) Horizontal spacing between contour ridges must not exceed 20 feet on the more gentle slopes, and on the steeper slopes must not exceed 10 feet.

(c) Base width of contour ridges must be from 6 to 12 feet wide; 6 feet on the steeper slopes, and 12 feet on the more gentle slopes. The ridges must be 10 inches in height measured from the bottom of the water channel to the top of the ridge.

(d) On badly eroded land, contour ridges must be constructed with ends curved uphill. Contour ridges must not extend across a gully, but rather the ends must be curved up to divert water from the gully.

14. Renovation of permanent pastures infested with noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs by mowing—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Pastures shall consist of a mixture of perennial grasses and pasture legumes and shall be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. At least two mowings are required each year. The plants mowed are neither to be used for feeding purposes nor sold for any purpose. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be grubbed. All bushes and shrubs must be kept off the land.

15. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of a permanent pasture—\$3.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) The land to qualify under this practice must have prior written approval by the county committee.

(b) The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established nor the area mowed without the removal of the brush, vines, trees, or loose stones.

(c) The area approved under this practice must also be seeded in accordance with the specifications for practice 11 during the 1942 program year.

(d) This area when established must be capable of carrying at least one animal unit for each 2 acres during a normal pasture season of not less than 4 months.

(e) The area approved for payment must be adequately fenced.

Erosion Control

16. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—100 linear feet of terrace 75 cents.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Terraces constructed on cropland with a slope in excess of 8 percent will not be approved, except that the terracing of small areas with a slope in excess of 8 percent in fields where it is necessary to include these areas in order to complete the terrace system may be approved.

(b) The vertical spacing of terraces on slopes up to 4 percent will be determined by the formula $\frac{\text{slope}+2}{2}$; on slopes above 4 percent the formula $\frac{\text{slope}}{4} + 2$ will be used. The table below is based on this formula.

Slope of land in feet per hundred feet	Vertical interval or drop between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance between terraces
		<i>Feet</i>
1-----	1 foot 6 inches-----	150
2-----	2 feet-----	100
3-----	2 feet 6 inches-----	83
4-----	3 feet-----	75
5-----	3 feet 3 inches-----	65
6-----	3 feet 6 inches-----	58
7-----	3 feet 9 inches-----	54
8-----	4 feet-----	50

Vertical spacing may be varied 6 inches either way to avoid obstructions or to reach suitable outlets.

(c) The variable grade for the terrace channel must not exceed 3 inches for 100 linear feet, except in exceptional cases where the length of the terrace is extended in order to obtain a suitable outlet.

(d) The length of the terrace shall not exceed 1,600 linear feet in one direction except where necessary to obtain a suitable outlet.

(e) The width of the terraces must not be less than 18 feet. Measurements will be made at the narrowest points in the terraces and taken from the center of the water channel to the bottom edge of the terrace.

(f) The settled height of the terrace shall not be less than 18 inches as measured from the bottom of the water channel. A settled height of less than 18 inches will be acceptable in Nichols or drainage-type terraces if the cross section capacity of the terrace channel is 10 square feet plus 1 square foot for each additional 100 feet over 1,000 feet in length of the terrace draining in one direction. Measurements will be made from the lowest points in the terraces. The bottom width of the water channel should be at least 4 feet wide and approximately flat.

(g) Proper terrace outlets must be constructed. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip should be developed for outlet control.

Where the above conditions are not possible or practical, a sodded channel must be established. The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected, preferably by sod.

17. Establishment of permanent vegetative waterways of kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda grass on cropland in connection with a planned water disposal system—\$8.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions, shall extend to level ground, and shall have sufficient width to carry maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing. Payment will not be made for waterways having an area less than 0.1 acre or a width at any point of less than 15 feet.

All trees and shrubs shall be removed and, except where too severely gullied, the area shall be shaped and grubbed so that mowing will be possible. Except in gullies the topsoil shall be stirred by plowing or double disking (or its equivalent) in order to prepare a seedbed and destroy weeds. The application of 500 pounds of complete fertilizer, such as 6-8-4, or its equivalent, will be required per acre. Where there is a deficiency of lime, it must be applied. The application of lime will qualify under practice 3 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice. Three tons of stable manure may be substituted for the complete fertilizer requirement.

Where the waterway has excessive fall or is badly gullied, only kudzu or Bermuda grass will be approved. Waterways having gentle unbroken slopes may be established to lespedeza sericea, Bermuda grass, or kudzu.

If lespedeza sericea is used, it must be seeded not later than May 30, 1942, and at not less than 40 pounds of scarified seed or 70 pounds of unscarified seed to the acre. Adequate cover must be on the land at time performance is checked.

If kudzu is used, a minimum of 750 evenly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing healthy growth must be on the land at the time performance is checked. To obtain this survival it is recommended that a minimum of 1,000 plants to the acre be set out.

Waterways sodded or sprigged to Bermuda grass shall have at least one sod piece or sprig to each 2 square feet of land. At least two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs must show healthy growth at the time performance is checked. Waterways shall be seeded to Bermuda grass at a rate equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the normal rate.

No additional credit for the establishment of kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda grass will be allowed in connection with any other practice.

Green Manure and Cover Crops

18. Green manure and cover crops of legumes, or mixtures of winter legumes and oats or rye—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Credit will not be given for soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means, peanuts, truck crops, crotalaria, lespedeza, or any crop for which credit is given in 1942 under any other practice, except winter legumes qualifying under practice 10. The crops that may qualify under this practice are as follows:

(a) Winter legumes, such as vetch, Austrian winter peas, or other winter peas, or mixtures of peas and vetches, melilotus, bur-clover, white Dutch clover, hop clover, Persian clover, black medic, red clover, and alsike clover.

(b) Oats or ryegrass grown in combination with 25 percent of vetch or other suitable winter legumes.

(c) Summer legumes such as cowpeas, soybeans, velvetbeans.

A summer legume turned under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop. A good stand and good growth of the green manure or cover crop must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good stand and good growth means a stand and growth which makes approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre of air-dry hay.

**19. Cowpeas, velvetbeans, soybeans, or crotalaria, interplanted ash, red and white oaks, catalpa, and Bois D'Arc—
per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS: The legumes must be planted not later than May 31 and a good stand and good growth must be obtained and the vines not harvested. A good growth means approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre of air-dry material.

Forestry

20. Planting forest trees:

- (a) Pines—\$4.50 per acre.
- (b) Red cedar, black locust, yellow poplar, white and green ashe, red and white oaks, catalpa, and Bois D'Arc—\$6.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Time of planting: Planting to be done during the dormant season.

Number and spacing: At least 1,000 trees per acre must be planted of pines, black locust, catalpa, or Bois D'Arc, and 700 per acre of all other hardwood species. This calls for spacings of about 6 by 7 feet apart for the pines, black locust, catalpa, and Bois D'Arc, and 8 by 8 feet apart for all other hardwoods.

Method of planting: For planting black locust, catalpa, and Bois D'Arc, the ground shall be flat-broken or wide-bedded with plow at least 2 months in advance of planting. For pines and hardwoods other than those listed above no preparation is required. Ample holes shall be dug to take all roots without curling main taproot. Dirt shall be drawn into hole and thoroughly packed around roots without injury. Trees must be set tight in the ground.

Cultivation: The hardwoods must be cultivated twice during the first growing season.

Protection: The plantings must be adequately protected against injury from fire and livestock.

Survival: There must be a survival at the time performance is checked in the fall of 1942 of at least 70 percent of the number of trees required to be planted.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

21. Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining hardwood trees planted during the 1941 program year—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Trees must be cultivated twice between May and August.

(b) A stand composed of not less than 500 hardwood trees per acre must be maintained, by replanting if necessary, with seedlings of the same species between December 1, 1941, and March 1, 1942.

(c) The trees must be protected adequately to prevent damage by fire. All plantings of hardwood species must be fully protected from livestock, by the construction of fences, if necessary. Firebreaks must be constructed by plowing or burning on sides adjacent to woodlands or fields having a fire hazard.

**22. Improving a stand of forest trees under approved system of farm woodlot and wildlife management—\$3.00 per acre.
(Applicable only to East Feliciana, Washington, Union, Lincoln, Red River, and DeSoto Parishes.)**

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) The county committee must approve the area on the farm on which this practice is to be carried out prior to the institution of the practice.

(b) The county committee shall not approve such practice unless the area on which it is to be carried out is protected from fire and has diseased, insect-infested, crooked, or limby trees or undesirable species which need removing and when removed will leave not less than 600 trees under 3 inches in diameter, breast high, and 150 trees above 5 inches in diameter, breast high per acre well distributed over the area (woodland owners or operators who permit controlled burning will not be eligible for this payment).

(c) All dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, limby, or undesirable species which will not produce forest products and which are interfering with the growth of desirable trees shall be removed. To qualify under this practice, the woodland area protected must be unburned during the year for which payment is made and must be protected from adjoining grassland and woodland by a firebreak at least 6 feet wide, cleared to mineral soil of all inflammable material, or a natural barrier such as a road or stream. Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 acres by such a firebreak.

(d) A given area may qualify for payment under this practice only one time in each 5-year interval.

23. Farm woodland fire protection by the construction of firebreaks.

SPECIFICATIONS: In order to qualify under this practice the woodland must be protected from burning throughout the year for which payment is made and must be protected from adjoining grassland or woodland by a barrier to fire which may be (1) a firebreak at least 6 feet wide cleared of all inflammable material to mineral soil or (2) a natural barrier such as a road or stream. Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 nor less than 10 acres each by a firebreak. No payment shall be made under this practice where controlled burning is practiced. (Woodland areas qualifying for payment under practices 20, 21, or 22 or the Naval Stores Conservation Program will not qualify under this practice.)—**10 cents per 100 linear feet of firebreak constructed.**

Miscellaneous

24. Growing a home garden for a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on a farm—\$1.50 per garden. (Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.)

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) The garden shall consist of at least two-tenths acre in one plot if the potatoes and field peas for home consumption are grown outside the garden plot, and four-tenths acre in one plot if potatoes and field peas are grown in the garden plot.

(b) A standard garden shall contain at least 8 vegetables with each of the following 5 groups represented:

GROUP I —Tomatoes (required).

GROUP II —Green, leafy, and yellow vegetables (two or more required).

GROUP III —Other vegetables (two or more required).

GROUP IV —Dried beans and/or peas (required).

GROUP V —Potatoes, Irish and/or sweet (required).

(c) Adequate protection from livestock must be provided.

(d) The soil must be properly plowed and worked before seeding and must be kept free of weeds and in good state of cultivation.

25. Construction of lateral ditches and lead canals on cropland—5 cents per cubic yard of dirt moved. (This practice is applicable to all farms in Terrebonne Parish. In all other parishes, this practice is applicable only to those farms where the maximum payment that may be earned under the conservation program does not exceed \$20.00 excluding any allowance for planting forest trees.)

The owner or operator of a farm on which credit for this practice is desired must secure written approval of a representative of the county committee prior to beginning construction.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Lateral ditches and lead canals must drain properly.

(b) Ditches to qualify under this practice must have a top width equal to the bottom width plus the depth and an average depth of not less than 2 feet.

(c) Payments will be made only with respect to the ditches or canals within the bounds of the cropland.

Section 4. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

Limestone, superphosphate, winter legume seed (including bur-clover and melilotus indica), basic slag, and terracing services will be furnished to Louisiana farmers by the AAA. When the need arises, other seeds or materials, such as kudzu crowns and trees, can be made available if it is found practicable to do so. These materials are furnished at the time they are needed to carry out approved soil-building practices on the farm. Later, when payments are made, a deduction for the material or service will be made from any payment earned by the producer obtaining the material or service. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made.

The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment due the person who obtained the material or service on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of the deduction for materials or services exceeds the amount of the payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 5. COTTON

A. Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except that the following acreages will not be considered as planted to cotton:

(1) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which fails to reach the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed;

(2) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which is disposed of within 10 days after notice of the amount of acreage seeded to cotton is given, where such notice is not given 10 days prior to the time bolls are first formed; or

(3) Any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

B. Farm allotments. The same method used in determining cotton allotments for 1941 will be used for 1942. The cotton allotment for each farm in the parish or administrative area is a uniform percentage of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of wheat, rice, and sugarcane for sugar, with certain exceptions and special provisions as follows:

(1) The allotment is the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, if the highest planted and diverted acreage was less than 5 acres.

(2) The allotment is not less than 5 acres if the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 was 5 acres or more.

(3) A small reserve may be allotted to farms that would otherwise have an allotment of 5 acres or more.

(4) Except as provided in item (6) below, no allotment will be larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in any of the past 3 years.

(5) The allotment for any farm on which cotton was planted in 1939, 1940, or 1941 will be increased to 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment is thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

(6) A small reserve may be available to be used to increase allotments that are otherwise inadequate and not representative, if any allotted acreage is released by producers. All or part of a cotton allotment may be released by the operator by notifying the county committee in writing on or before April 15, 1942.

(7) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted acreages for "new" cotton farms, that is, farms on which cotton is planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1939. A permitted acreage will be determined for each "new" cotton farm for which an application in writing is filed in the parish office prior to February 1, 1942. Permitted acreages will be very small and, with few exceptions, will not exceed an acreage equal to one-half of the parish factor times the tilled acreage in the farm.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal cotton yield for each cotton farm as follows:

(1) If reliable records of the actual yield of cotton for each of the 5 years 1936-40 are presented by the producer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of the actual yields, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period 1936-40 reliable yield records are not available or there was no cotton produced on the farm in that year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which the county committee determines could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 5-year period. The committee's determination will be based on the yield customarily made on the farm, taking into consideration weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

(3) The average of the normal yields for all farms will not exceed the normal yield for the parish or administrative area.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is — cents for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the cotton allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 6. RICE

A. Acreage planted to rice means the acreage of land seeded to rice, except that all or any part of any acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by other rice acreage planted on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted.

B. Farm allotments. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees and the approval of the State committee, will determine rice allotments and permitted acreages in accordance with the following:

(1) A rice allotment will be determined for each farm on which rice was planted in one or more of the 5 years 1937-41, except as outlined in paragraph

(2) below. The allotment will be determined on the basis of the production of rice, during the 5 preceding calendar years, on the farm; land, labor, water, and equipment available for the production of rice, crop-rotation practices, soil fertility, and other physical factors affecting the production of rice. If no rice is planted on the farm in 1942, any rice allotment established for the farm will be canceled and the final allotment will be zero.

(2) In parishes designated by the State committee a rice allotment will be determined for each farm tilled by a producer who participated in the production of rice in one or more of the 5 years 1937-41 and who will participate in the production of rice in 1942. The allotment will be determined on the basis of the rice-producing history, during the 5 preceding calendar years, of the producers on the farm in 1942; land, labor, water, and equipment available for the production of rice, crop-rotation practices, soil fertility, and other physical factors affecting the production of rice. If no rice is planted on the farm

in 1942, any rice allotment established for the farm will be canceled and the final allotment will be zero.

(3) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted rice acreages for "new" rice farms, that is, farms on which rice will be planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1937, except that in those parishes designated under paragraph (2) above a permitted acreage will be determined for those farms operated by producers who have not grown rice in any of the 5 years 1937-41. The permitted acreages with certain exceptions will be determined on the basis of the standards set forth in paragraph (1) or (2) above, whichever is applicable.

(4) The sum of the rice allotments in the State will not exceed the State allotment.

C. Farm normal yields. The State and county committees, with the assistance of the community committees in the parish, will determine a normal yield for each rice farm. This yield will be determined as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual average yield of rice per acre for the 5 years 1936-40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield of rice for the farm will be the average of such yields.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period records of the actual yield are not available or there was no actual yield on the farm in such year, the county committee will ascertain from all the available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the yield which could reasonably have been expected on the farm for such year, and this yield will be used as the actual yield for such year under item (1) above.

(3) If the weighted average of the normal yields for all farms in the State exceeds the average yield per acre for the State during the 5 years 1937-41 established by the Secretary, the normal yields for all such farms will be reduced pro rata so that the weighted average of such normal yields will not exceed such State average yield.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is — cents for each barrel of the normal yield for each acre in the rice allotment. There will be a deduction of ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to rice in excess of the rice allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 7. IRISH POTATOES

A. Definitions.

(1) **Commercial potato farm** means any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-41 is 3 acres or more, and including also any farm on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

(2) **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes remain on the land after reaching maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

B. Farm allotments. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine potato allotments for all commercial potato farms in the parish as follows:

(1) An allotment will be determined for each commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm, taking into consideration the acreage of cropland on the farm and the allotments, if any, determined under previous programs.

(2) A small reserve is available for determining potato allotments for farms which will be commercial potato farms in 1942, but on which potatoes were not harvested in any of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941. This allotment will

be determined on the basis of the acreage of cropland in the farm and the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm.

(3) No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal potato yield for each commercial potato farm on the basis of the yields of potatoes harvested on the farm in the 5 years 1936-40, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any parish will not exceed the parish normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is — **cents** for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939-41. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of (1) the potato allotment or (2) 3 acres.

Section 8. PEANUTS

A. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

B. Farm allotments. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine peanut allotments for all farms for which—

(1) A 1941 peanut allotment was determined and on which peanuts were produced during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and

(2) A 1941 peanut allotment was not determined but on which peanuts were produced in 1939 or 1940.

Allotments will be determined on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts grown on the farm in the 3 years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the cropland available for the production of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the farm peanut allotment under previous programs and the 1942 farm allotments for other crops. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the 1941 farm peanut allotment will not be considered in determining the 1942 peanut allotment.

(3) The allotments determined for farms in a parish shall not exceed the allotment for the parish.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal yield of peanuts for each peanut farm. This yield will be determined on the basis of the yields of peanuts made on the farm during the 5 years 1936-40, inclusive, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any parish will not exceed the parish normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is — **cents** for each 100 pounds of the normal yield for each acre in the peanut allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of

the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction for excess peanuts will be made unless the acreage of peanuts on the farm exceeds 1 acre.

Section 9. WHEAT

A. Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage seeded to wheat (except when it is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat), and (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after May 1, 1942.

B. Non-wheat-allotment farm means (1) a "new" wheat farm, (2) any farm for which no wheat allotment is determined, (3) any farm for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage *seeded* to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (4) any farm for which a wheat allotment of more than 15 acres is determined and on which wheat is normally seeded for green manure, hay, or pasture, or will be planted for such use in 1942, and the county committee approves the operator's written request to have such farm considered as a non-wheat-allotment farm, if the request is made not later than November 1, 1941, or within 15 days after notice of the allotment is mailed from the parish office, whichever is later, and (5) with the approval of the county committee, any farm from which no wheat is sold and on which the acreage of wheat normally harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal wheat yield for each wheat farm as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual yields per acre of wheat for the 10 years 1931-40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of such yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of such 10-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 10-year period.

(3) The yields determined under paragraph (2) of this subsection C will be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the parish will not exceed the parish normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions. For a wheat allotment farm, the payment is — cents for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the wheat allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre *planted* to wheat in excess of the allotment.

For a nonwheat allotment farm, a deduction will be computed on the basis mentioned above for each acre of *wheat harvested for any purpose* after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (1) the allotment (or permitted acreage), (2) 15 acres, or (3) if no wheat is

sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

Section 10. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.

(1) If cotton and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including such crops as peanuts, corn, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.¹

(2) If peanuts (or Irish potatoes) and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including cotton, sugarcane, corn, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are less than twice the normal width for planting the crop alone in the parish, all of the land shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes). If the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts (or Irish potatoes) shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes); provided that if cotton and peanuts are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton, and, in addition each row of peanuts shall be considered to occupy a strip of land 2 feet in width.¹

(3) If an allotment crop and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legume hay crops, occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land shall be considered as planted to the allotment crop if the rows or strips of the allotment crop are less than $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. If the rows or strips of the allotment crop are $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(4) If an allotment crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

Section 11. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

A. Persons eligible to file applications. An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the 1942 agricultural conservation payment may be computed and

(1) Who is determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to the whole of or a share in any of the crops, or its proceeds, grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as an owner-operator, or

¹ It is to be noted that by double or consecutive cropping, interplanting, or strip cropping, the same piece of land may be classified as devoted to more than one allotment crop.

(2) Who is owner or operator of a farm and participates thereon in 1942 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and manner of filing application and information required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office on or before March 31, 1943, for farms for which work sheets are on file in the county office executed under previous conservation programs or not later than March 31, 1942. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required for any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon or for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

C. Application for other farms. If a person makes application for payment in a parish and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the parish for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must make application for payment for all such farms. Upon request by the State committee, any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another.

Section 12. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments. The payment or deduction computed for any farm for cotton, peanuts, rice, wheat, and potatoes shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, [or at the time it approves the application for the payment if the application is approved prior to harvest] to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1942, except that:

(1) **Crop failure, etc.** If a crop is not grown on the farm, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, or insects, the net payment or net deduction computed for the crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested.

(2) **Underplanting cotton.** If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment, and the acreage of cotton planted, or which would have been planted, thereon by any producer is a substantially smaller proportionate share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm than he normally plants thereon, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree in writing, the payment computed for cotton for the farm shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire acreage in the cotton allotment had been planted and harvested. The acreage share so determined for any person shall not be less than his acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm.

B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices. The payment earned in carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out soil-building practices on the farm under the 1942 program, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each soil-building practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Other deductions. The deductions for (1) insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops and (2) insufficient soil-building performance, shall be made pro rata from net payments for cotton, peanuts, rice, potatoes, and wheat.

The deductions for failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs shall be divided among the persons in the proportion that the county committee finds that they were responsible therefor.

D. Proration of net deductions. If the payments for a farm exceed the deductions, the net deduction for any person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net payments. If the deductions for a farm equal or exceed the payments, no payment will be made for the farm, and the amount of the deductions in excess of the payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions.

Section 13. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

If the deductions computed for any farm exceed the payment computed for the farm, each person's share of the amount by which the deduction exceeds the payment shall be deducted from the payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farm or farms in Louisiana.

Section 14. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20.00 or less. The increase ranges from \$8.00 for a \$20.00 payment to \$14.00 for a \$60.00 payment and is \$14.00 for all payments between \$60.00 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200.00. The increases will be the same as last year and may be found in a copy of the 1941 handbook or secured from the county AAA office.

Section 15. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments (prior to deduction for association expenses) to any person under the 1942 program and the Naval Stores

Conservation Program is limited to a maximum of \$10,000. In the case of individuals, partnerships, or estates, this limitation applies to the payments in a State. In the case of persons other than individuals, partnerships, or estates, the limitation applies to the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Detailed information regarding this provision may be obtained from the county or State AAA office. All or any part of the payment which otherwise would be or has been made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he adopts or participates in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade or which would have the effect of evading this limitation.

Section 16. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES

There shall be deducted from the payments for any farm the pro rata share as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the parish agricultural conservation association in the parish in which the farm is located.

Section 17. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program. All or any part of a payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if:

- (a) He adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs;
- (b) He offsets or participates in offsetting, in whole or in part, during the 1942 program year by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, the performance for which the payment is otherwise authorized; or
- (c) He adopts during the 1942 program year any practice on forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program include, but are not limited to, the following cases and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case is as follows:

- (1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge a tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to him all or a portion of the Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 program.
- (2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that a tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.
- (3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers from an application for payment or other official document required to be filed under the 1942 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or

their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required to be submitted in respect to a farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more persons of any Government payment to which they are entitled.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires a tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money, supplies, or services, to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment instructions (ACP-70).

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails or refuses to file or knowingly falsifies any report required under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for him in the State in which the overplanting occurred.

(8) **Practice:** A person who otherwise qualifies for payment rents land for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset his performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person who otherwise qualifies for payment if he were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.

(9) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if it is found that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net deduction for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested.

(10) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the 1942 program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such per-

formance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.

(11) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in such enterprise.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made or has been made to the tenant. There shall be withheld from, or required to be refunded by, the landlord or operator all of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the 1942 program. If the tenant is renting for a share of the crop only, and his share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA, finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

B. Full payments made only on operated farms. Payments, other than payments in connection with soil-building practices, will be made only to farms which are being operated during the 1942 program year.

A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1942;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1942;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1941 or seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop;
- (f) Pastures, other than those seeded in the fall of 1942, consisting of perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses, on cropland; and
- (g) Fallow rice land or rice land on which noxious plants are controlled by mowing;

—or—

(2) An acreage equal to 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments is planted to one or more special crops.

C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures. No payment will be made to any person on any farm which he owns or operates in a parish if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1942 program year to other land in the community in which the farm is located.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph F of this section, advances or payments on notes (executed by the producer or his predecessor-in-interest) for crop insurance premiums for the farm, and indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices. If on any farm in 1942 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to him for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1939-41 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would

otherwise be made to him, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves such reduction.

No change or reduction made for the purpose of diverting to the landlord or the operator payments which otherwise would be made to tenants and sharecroppers shall be approved as a justified change. In determining whether a change or reduction which results in an increased payment to the landlord or the operator is justified, the county and State committees shall consider whether in view of all the facts in the case the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is justified in making to the landlord or the operator payments which but for the change or reduction would have been made to tenants and sharecroppers.

The action of the county committee under the above-stated provisions of this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee and the decision of the State committee is final.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made or has been made to him in connection with the 1942 program.

F. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in the payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions issued by the AAA governing the filing of such assignments.

The assignment provision does not give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled. Neither the Secretary nor any disbursing agent is subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

G. Excess cotton acreage. Any person who knowingly plants or causes or permits the planting of cotton on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage for the farm for 1942 shall not be eligible for any payment to that farm or any other farm under the 1942 program, including payments under the Naval Stores Conservation Program.

The cotton acreage allotment or permitted acreage for a farm shall be deemed to have been knowingly overplanted if notice of an excess acreage of cotton is forwarded to or made available to the farm operator prior to the beginning of harvest and the excess acreage is not disposed of within the time limit, unless due to unusual circumstances in the case it is recommended otherwise by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

H. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.

Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of the 1942 program, in any case where, through error in the parish or State office, a producer was officially notified in writing of an allotment or permitted acreage for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment or permitted acreage for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

Section 18. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee *in writing* to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper:

- (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment;
- (b) Any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, grazing capacity, measurement, or soil-building allowance;
- (c) The division of payment; or
- (d) Any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

Section 19. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program (referred to herein as the 1942 program)—

(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the parish or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the parish or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(3) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person who operates such land.

(4) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(5) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof, and in the case of rice also means a person furnishing water for a share of the rice.

(6) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation. Land tilled in the fall of 1941 shall not be classified as cropland unless such land would otherwise be classified as cropland.

(7) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm on December 1, 1941 (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(8) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or groupings of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(9) **Special crop allotments, special allotments, allotment crops, or special crops** mean cotton, rice, Irish potato, peanut, and wheat acreage allotments or crops.

(10) **Animal unit** means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

(11) **Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding Irish potatoes and also English peas and sweet corn for processing.

Section 20. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority. Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and the authority vested thereby in the AAA, payments will be made for participation in Louisiana in the 1942 program in accordance with the provisions of said bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may be made hereafter, and such payments are contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1941, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds. The provisions of the 1942 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as Congress may enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon

such appropriation as Congress may hereafter provide; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

C. Applicability. The provisions of this handbook (except sections 15 and 17A) are applicable only to farms in Louisiana, but such provisions are not applicable to (1) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States and (2) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (2) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land shall include only that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, unless the AAA finds that land administered by other agencies complies with all of the foregoing provisions for eligibility.

Issued October 28, 1941, with the approval of the Administrator.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.



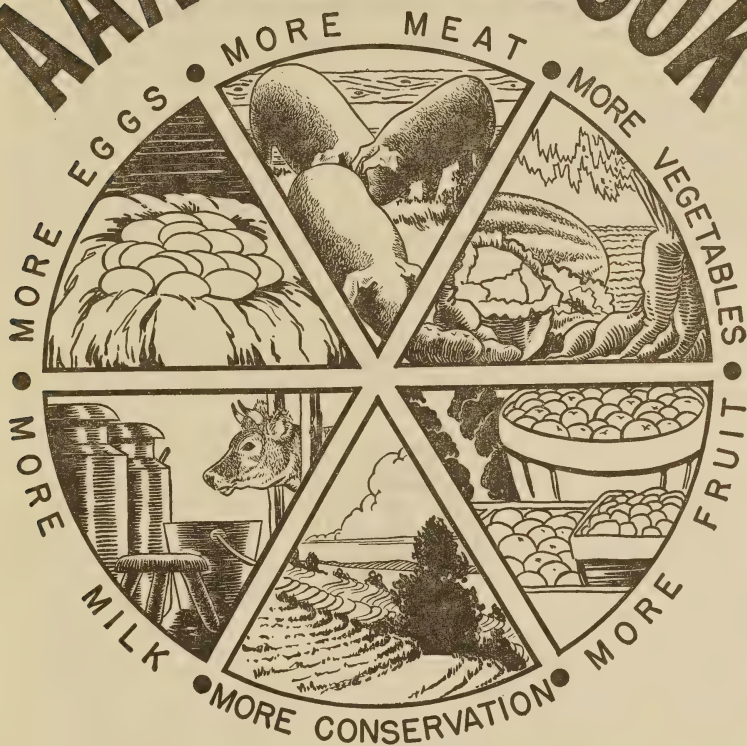
1,42
508B

SRB-601-Miss.



1942

AAA HANDBOOK



for

MISSISSIPPI

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
SOUTHERN DIVISION

+

Program Effective From December 1, 1941
to August 31, 1942

+

Issued October 1941



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

TO THE FARMERS OF MISSISSIPPI:

As members of the State AAA Committee we take pleasure in presenting you herewith your copy of the 1942 Mississippi Handbook. It contains the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, which has been developed out of nine years' experience and is designed to give you the fullest opportunity and the maximum assistance in planning and carrying out a good farming program on your farm.

We want to emphasize the fact that the Agricultural Conservation Program as outlined in this publication represents the collective experience and composite thinking of the farmers themselves. Last April, Mississippi farmers were asked to attend county-wide meetings in their respective counties for the purpose of making recommendations they wanted included in the 1942 program. Suggestions of Mississippi farmers combined with recommendations of other farmers all over the Nation have resulted in the program outlined in this handbook. It is your responsibility to use this program so that agriculture's lot may be improved. It is your duty to continue looking for ways to make the program better. Only by doing so can you, as an individual farmer and as a part of the Nation's agriculture, regain and hold your rightful place in the national economy.

The major objectives of our program for 1942 continue to be:

- (1) To help us get a fair share of the national income.
- (2) To protect consumers by providing abundant supplies of agricultural products at prices that are fair both to them and to us.
- (3) To rebuild and maintain the productivity of our soil, thus making it possible for us to produce an abundant supply of farm products throughout the future.
- (4) To improve living conditions of farm people by increasing food and feed production for home use.

This year's program is also designed to meet the urgent needs of national defense. For 1942 the objectives of the program include the production of sufficient food for our own people and for the countries which are resisting aggressor nations. In order to do this, American farmers have been asked by their leader, the Secretary of Agriculture, to increase their production of such items as pork, poultry, and dairy products and certain fruits and vegetables for processing and canning. With the increases in these products added to present stocks of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and other crops, farmers will have made available ample supplies of food and fiber. Most of the increases you are asked to make in the production of these things can be achieved by wise use of the entire soil-building assistance in carrying out some of the soil-building practices included in your program.

With your hearty interest in the day-to-day operations of the program, this handbook can assist you to use the program provisions more effectively. Its intelligent use by every farmer should make it possible to achieve all the goals set forth in the purposes of the AAA program, and result in greater happiness and security for all.

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,

WM. H. STOVALL, *Chairman*, Coahoma County,

DANIEL C. ALSOBROOK, *Hinds County*,

JOHN A. HARDY, *Lowndes County*,

CHARLES L. NEILL, *Jones County*,

L. I. JONES, *Director of Extension*,

T. M. PATTERSON, *Administrative Officer in Charge*.

CONTENTS

	Page
SEC. 1. MINIMUM SOIL-CONSERVING AND SOIL-BUILDING PROVISIONS:	
A. Minimum acreage of soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops.....	1
B. Farm conservation plan.....	2
SEC. 2. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES:	
A. County goals.....	3
B. Farm goals.....	3
C. Soil-building allowance.....	3
D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs.....	4
E. Soil-building practices.....	4
SEC. 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS.....	12
SEC. 4. COTTON:	
A. Acreage planted to cotton.....	12
B. Farm allotments.....	12
C. Farm normal yields.....	13
D. Payments and deductions.....	13
SEC. 5. PEANUTS:	
A. Peanuts (definition).....	13
B. Farm allotments.....	13
C. Farm normal yields.....	14
D. Payments and deductions.....	14
SEC. 6. IRISH POTATOES:	
A. Definitions.....	14
B. Farm allotments.....	14
C. Farm normal yields.....	15
D. Payments and deductions.....	15
SEC. 7. WHEAT:	
A. Acreage planted to wheat.....	15
B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages.....	15
C. Nonwheat allotment farm.....	15
D. Farm normal yields.....	16
E. Payments and deductions.....	16
SEC. 8. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING.....	16
SEC. 9. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS:	
A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments.....	17
B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices.....	18
C. Other deductions.....	18
D. Proration of net deductions.....	18
SEC. 10. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS.....	18
SEC. 11. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000.....	18
SEC. 12. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS.....	19
SEC. 13. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.....	19
SEC. 14. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS:	
A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.....	19
B. Full payments made only on operated farms.....	21
C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures.....	22
D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.....	22
E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.....	22
F. Assignments.....	23
G. Excess cotton acreage.....	23
H. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.....	24
SEC. 15. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT:	
A. Persons eligible to file applications.....	24
B. Time and manner of filing application and information required.....	24
C. Application for other farms.....	24
SEC. 16. APPEALS.....	25
SEC. 17. DEFINITIONS.....	25
SEC. 18. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY:	
A. Authority.....	26
B. Availability of funds.....	26
C. Applicability.....	26

MISSISSIPPI HANDBOOK

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. MINIMUM SOIL-CONSERVING AND SOIL-BUILDING PROVISIONS

A. Minimum acreage of soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops. In Adams, Amite, Attala, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Covington, Claiborne, Coahoma, Copiah, DeSoto, George, Greene, Grenada, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Jackson, Jefferson, Kemper, LaFayette, Lauderdale, Leflore, Lincoln, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, Neshoba, Panola, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Sharkey, Simpson, Sunflower, Tallachatchie, Tate, Walthall, Warren, Washington, Webster, Wilkinson, Yalobusha, and Yazoo Counties, in order to receive full payment, each farm having a cotton, peanut, potato, or wheat allotment must have during the program year 1 acre in the crops or land uses listed below for each 4 acres of cropland in the farm. The allotment payment will be made only to the extent by which this requirement is met. For example, a farm having 40 acres of cropland would be expected to have 10 acres of the crops or land uses listed below. If on this farm there were only 5 acres of these crops or land uses, only one-half of the allotment payment would be made.

Any acreage of the following crops or land uses will meet this requirement if grown or carried out *on cropland* in the 1942 program year in a workmanlike manner. Any of the following crops interplanted with intertilled row crops will not qualify. The same acre of land may count more than once if two or more of the different crops or land uses listed are grown or carried out in accordance with good farming practices on the land during the program year. In order for a strip of erosion-resisting crop to qualify, it must be at least 10 feet wide. No crop will count more than once in meeting this provision.

- (1) Biennial or perennial legumes.
- (2) Perennial grasses.
- (3) Ryegrass.
- (4) Oats, rye, or barley seeded in the fall of 1941 and not harvested for grain.
- (5) Soybeans, cowpeas, velvetbeans, crotalaria, sweetclover, or lespedeza.
- (6) Forest trees planted under the 1941 or 1942 program.
- (7) Peanuts hogged-off.
- (8) Thick-seeded Sudan grass.
- (9) Winter legumes.
- (10) Land on which approved terraces are constructed during the 1942 program year and no intertilled row crop other than crops listed in this section is grown.

B. Farm conservation plan. In Alcorn, Benton, Clarke, Clay, Forrest, Franklin, Itawamba, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Leake, Lee, Lowndes, Marion, Montgomery, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Smith, Stone, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Union, Wayne, and Winston Counties, in order to earn full allotment payments, each farm will be required to carry out during the 1942 program year a farm conservation plan consisting of four conservation measures as follows:

(1) Constructing approved terraces on one-fifth of the cropland on the farm which is subject to erosion and not properly terraced or not in permanent vegetative cover at the beginning of the 1942 program year.

Each acre of cropland on which approved terraces are constructed will count 5 credits¹ toward meeting the total requirement of the farm conservation plan.

(2) Establishing a permanent vegetative cover on the farm equal to one-fifth of the acreage by which the farm at the beginning of the 1942 program year fails to have an acreage equal to 10 percent of the cropland in permanent vegetative cover. For example, if 10 percent of the cropland is 14 acres and at the beginning of the 1942 program year 4 acres were already established in approved permanent vegetative cover, then the 1942 requirement would be to establish a permanent cover on one-fifth of the remaining 10 acres, or 2 acres. Permanent vegetative cover under this requirement shall include only forest trees planted under the 1941 or 1942 programs, perennial legumes, and improved permanent pastures.

Each acre of permanent vegetative cover established on the farm in the 1942 program year will count as 8 credits toward meeting the 1942 requirements.

(3) Growing on cropland an acreage of soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops (other than perennial crops) equal to 20 percent of the cropland on the farm. The following crops when not interplanted with row crops will qualify under this requirement:

- (a) Annual or biennial sweetclover.
- (b) Lespedeza, croatalaria, cowpeas, soybeans, and velvetbeans.
- (c) Ryegrass seeded in fall of 1941.
- (d) Thick-seeded Sudan grass.
- (e) Winter legumes seeded in fall of 1941.
- (f) Oats, rye, or barley seeded in the fall of 1941 and not harvested for grain.
- (g) Peanuts hogged-off.

Each acre of soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops will count 1 credit.

(4) Devoting 3 percent of the cropland on the farm to production of food crops for consumption by families living on the farm. Only the following crops will qualify under this requirement:

- (a) Garden vegetables.
- (b) Small fruits.
- (c) Sweetpotatoes.
- (d) Irish potatoes.
- (e) Sugarcane or sorghum for sirup.
- (f) Peanuts.

Each acre of eligible food crops will count 8 credits.

¹ As a means of measuring performance under the four conservation measures of this plan, the term "credit" will be used as a unit of measurement. The number of credits per acre of the various conservation measures are considered to be proportionate to the value of that measure and the sum of the credits for individual conservation measures will be a means of measuring performance under the 1942 farm conservation plan.

Excess credits earned under requirements 1, 2, and 3 of the farm conservation plan may be substituted for credits on any of the four requirements.

The net payment which would otherwise be made for cotton, peanut, wheat, or potato allotments for any farm shall be reduced by 1 percent for each 2 percent by which the producers on the farm fail to carry out during the 1942 program year the farm conservation plan approved for the farm. For example, if the four requirements of the farm conservation plan require 80 credits and the credits actually earned on the farm in the 1942 program year total 60, the farm would have failed by 25 percent of carrying out the farm conservation plan. Consequently, there would be a deduction of one-half of 25 percent, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent, from the cotton, peanut, wheat, and potato payments for the farm. All deductions made under this plan will be available in the county where deducted to pay county administrative expenses.

Section 2. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. County goals. In order that the soil-building allowance will be used to help the farmer carry out those practices which are most needed and which could not normally be carried out without assistance, the county committee shall review the approved soil-building practices and, with the approval of the State committee, designate those practices that will qualify for payment in the county.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may set aside a part of the soil-building allowance for each farm which may be used only for carrying out a selected list of soil-building practices. The practices selected are to be those most needed and which are not usually carried out by most farmers in the county.

B. Farm goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall require that the practices approved for payment for each farm shall be those which will tend to accomplish the soil-building goals established for the county. The soil-building practices approved for the farm shall not be normal farming practices, but shall be those needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, prevent erosion, and encourage economic use of the land.

C. Soil-building allowance. The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that may be made in connection with soil-building practices. This allowance for each farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) 70 cents per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the cotton, peanut, wheat, and potato allotments for which payments are computed and cropland in commercial orchards;

(2) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1941;

(3) 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1941 in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres of such pasture land;

(4) \$1.00 per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1941 where the acreage is 3 acres or more.

If the sum of the maximum payments computed for cotton, wheat, potatoes, and peanuts, and the amounts computed under items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above, is less than \$20.00, then the soil-building allowance for the farm shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

In addition to the soil-building allowance computed for the farm as outlined above, a forestry allowance of \$15.00 may be earned only by planting forest trees in accordance with practice 21.

D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs. Where the county committee determines that terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or perennial legumes or pastures established, under previous agricultural conservation programs, are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, or the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program for which payment was made is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices from payments which would otherwise be made to the persons who the county committee finds were responsible for such acts.

E. Soil-building practices. The following soil-building practices shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance if included in the county and farm soil-building goals and if they are carried out during the period from December 1, 1941, to August 31, 1942. However, the practices must be carried out in accordance with the specifications following each practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

No payment will be made for any practice if one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out the practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Application of Materials

1. **Application of superphosphate, basic slag, or potash to, or in connection with a full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, or permanent pasture:**
 - (a) **48 pounds of available phosphate (P_2O_5)—\$1.65.** Some materials which will supply this amount of phosphate are: 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 100 pounds of 48 percent triple superphosphate, or 1 bag of not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the AAA.
 - (b) **Basic slag** at the rate of \$7.20 per ton.
 - (c) **50 percent muriate of potash** (or its equivalent) at the rate of \$30.00 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be applied evenly over the area on which application is made. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, and crotalaria, application must be at or before the time of seeding. The ma-

terial may be applied to volunteer lespedeza or volunteer crotalaria if application is made prior to June 15, 1942. Credit will not be given for the application of phosphate or potash to crotalaria or lespedeza if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1942. In the case of lespedeza or crotalaria seeded with fall-seeded small grains, the material must be applied between March 15 and June 15, 1942. The crops to which the material is applied must not be grown with an intertilled crop. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are not considered as being grown with an intertilled crop. Basic slag must be ground sufficiently fine so that a minimum of 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

2. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent)—\$2.50 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS: Materials applied under this practice must be evenly distributed and should be at a rate equivalent to not more than 2,000 pounds nor less than 500 pounds of 90 percent ground limestone per acre, except that payment may be made for application of smaller amounts per acre to row crops. The \$2.50-per-ton rate of payment is based upon liming materials of at least 90 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If a material of lower grade is used, correspondingly larger amounts must be applied in order to qualify for the \$2.50 payment. Ground limestone and oyster shells must be of such fineness that 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve, provided that other materials considered by the Director of the Southern Division to be the equivalent of the above in fineness may qualify. Ground limestone and oyster shells from which any of the finer materials have been removed by screening will not qualify. Calcium silicate slag must be of sufficient fineness so that all of the material will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, and 60 percent must pass through a 40-mesh sieve. The materials listed below are considered to be equal to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burnt lime.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells.
- 2,000 pounds of paper mill waste lime.
- 3,000 pounds of calcium silicate slag.

Seedings

Producers shall supply acceptable evidence, including sales receipts, for the kind, quantity, and quality of grass and legume seeds used in the following seeding practices, and such evidence shall be required to support the performance records.

3. Seeding annual lespedeza—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Annual lespedeza must be seeded at not less than 25 pounds per acre. At least a 75-percent stand of lespedeza must be growing at the time performance is checked. No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land with respect to which payment is made under practice 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, or 13 under the 1942 program or on which permanent pasture is already established. No credit will be given for seeding lespedeza on land on which lespedeza was grown in 1941.

4. Seeding crotalaria—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Crotalaria must be seeded on a well-prepared seedbed not later than June 1, 1942, at a rate of not less than 20 pounds per acre if seeded broadcast, or 10 pounds per acre if seeded in rows. Crotalaria seeded in rows must be cultivated.

5. Seeding lespedeza sericea—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Lespedeza sericea must be seeded on a well-prepared seedbed not later than June 1, 1942, and at a rate per acre of not less than 25 pounds

of scarified seed or 35 pounds of unscarified seed. Seeding may also be made by mulching with 400 pounds of mature *lespedeza sericea* plants.

6. Seeding adapted varieties of alfalfa—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Alfalfa must be inoculated and seeded on a well-prepared seedbed at the rate of not less than 20 pounds per acre.

7. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Land must be well prepared and fertilized with a minimum application per acre of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 500 pounds of basic slag. The application of these materials will qualify under practice 1 if applied in accordance with specifications for that practice. There must be a minimum of 350 evenly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing proper seasonal cultivation and healthy growth at time performance is checked. To obtain this survival, it is usually necessary to plant at least 600 crowns or seedlings to each acre during the dormant season.

8. Seeding white clover or ladino clover—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The seed must be inoculated and seeded alone on a well-prepared seedbed at the rate of not less than 5 pounds per acre not later than March 31, 1942.

In all areas of the State except those exempted under practice 11, at least 300 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and at least 500 pounds of ground limestone (or its equivalent) must be applied per acre and worked into the soil prior to seeding. The application of 500 pounds per acre of basic slag will meet the requirements of both superphosphate and ground limestone. The application of phosphate and liming materials will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

9. Seeding annual or biennial sweetclover—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Annual sweetclover must be planted on adapted soils and must be inoculated in all cases. Biennial sweetclover must be seeded on natural lime soils or where liming material has been applied to the soil. Both annual and biennial sweetclover must be seeded at not less than 20 pounds per acre. When seeded on small grains in the spring, sweetclover must be planted before March 20.

10. Seeding alsike or Persian clover—75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: These crops must be planted on well-prepared seedbeds at not less than the following rates per acre:

Alsike clover-----	10 pounds
Persian clover-----	5 pounds

When these crops are seeded on small grains in the spring, they must be planted before March 20. Credit will not be given for seeding more than one of the above crops on the same land in the 1942 program year.

Pastures

11. Seeding permanent pasture mixtures containing a full seeding of clovers and grasses—\$3.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Permanent pasture under this practice must be established by seeding to a mixture of the following clovers and perennial grasses according to soil conditions. The mixtures below give the minimum rate of seeding. Noncropland to be seeded to permanent pasture shall be stirred by double disking (or its equivalent). 400 pounds of mature *Dallis* grass hay used as a mulch may be substituted for the specified number of pounds of *Dallis* grass seed in the mixtures listed below:

Lime soils (as in Delta, Northeast Prairie, and Central Prairie Sections)—

Seed mixture:	<i>Pounds per acre</i>
Dallis grass.....	8
White Dutch clover.....	3
Lespedeza.....	6
White sweetclover (biennial).....	5

Neutral to slightly acid soils (as in Brown Loam, Delta, Northeast Prairie, and Central Prairie Sections) and **acid fertile upland and valley soils**—

Seed mixture:	<i>Pounds per acre</i>
Dallis grass.....	10
White Dutch clover.....	3
Lespedeza.....	8

Acid nonfertile upland and valley soils and low, sandy, nonfertile soils (as in parts of south Mississippi)—

Seed mixture:	<i>Pounds per acre</i>
Dallis grass.....	8
Yellow hop clover.....	2
Lespedeza.....	10

The application of at least 300 pounds per acre of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and at least 500 pounds per acre of ground limestone (or its equivalent) to all acreage seeded to permanent pasture is required to qualify for payment in all areas of the State except in Adams, Bolivar, Claiborne, Coahoma, Humphreys, Issaquena, Jefferson, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Warren, Washington, and Wilkinson Counties, and the portions of Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Grenada, Tallahatchie, Panola, Tate, and De Soto Counties lying in the Mississippi Delta, except that the use of liming materials is not required in the black land areas of Chickasaw, Clay, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Noxubee, and Oktibbeha Counties. The application of 500 pounds per acre of basic slag will meet the requirements of both superphosphate and ground limestone. Lime and phosphate materials applied under this practice will qualify for payment under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

12. Establishing permanent vegetative cover by seeding mixtures of clovers and grasses and planting sod pieces of perennial grasses—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Sod pieces or sprigs must be planted so that there will be at least one sod piece or sprig for each 9 square feet of land. A permanent pasture shall not be deemed to have been established unless at least two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs show healthy growth. In addition to sodding, a mixture of the legumes and grasses listed under practice 11 must be seeded at not less than one-half the rate specified for that practice, with no additional payment. 300 pounds of Dallis grass hay per acre cut at maturity and used as a mulch may be used in lieu of the required amount of Dallis grass seed in the seeding required under this practice. In connection with establishing permanent vegetative cover by seeding mixtures of clovers and grasses and planting sod pieces of perennial grasses in all areas of the State except those exempted under practice 11, at least 300 pounds per acre of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and at least 500 pounds per acre of ground limestone (or its equivalent) must be applied. The application of 500 pounds per acre of basic slag will meet requirements of both superphosphate and ground limestone. Credit will be given for the application of these materials under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

13. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of a permanent pasture—\$3.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Such land, after established to a permanent pasture, must be capable of carrying one animal unit for each 2 acres during a pasture season of at least 5 months. The land to qualify under this practice must have prior approval of the county committee.

(b) The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established or the area mowed without the removal of the brush, vines, and trees.

(c) The area approved under this practice must be seeded, or sodded and seeded, during the 1942 program year in accordance with specifications for practice 11 or 12. Such seeding, or seeding and sodding, will qualify for payment under those practices.

(d) At least 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) and 500 pounds per acre of ground limestone (or its equivalent) must be applied to each acre in all areas in the State except those exempted under practice 11. The application of 500 pounds of basic slag will meet the requirements for both superphosphate and ground limestone. The application of these materials will qualify for payment under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

(e) The area approved must be adequately fenced by the time the pasture is established.

14. Mowing permanent pastures infested with noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Pastures shall consist of mixtures of perennial grasses and pasture legumes and shall be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. At least 2 mowings are required in all cases. The plants mowed are not to be used for feeding purposes nor sold. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be grubbed. All bushes and shrubs must be kept off the land.

15. Reseeding depleted pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or legumes—15 cents per pound of seed sown.

SPECIFICATIONS: The seed mixtures used in this practice must be the same as those listed in practice 11, except that any one grass or legume listed in practice 11 may be excluded from any mixture. Land to be reseeded shall be prepared by disking or the equivalent. No credit will be given for carrying out this practice on the same land on which practice 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, or 13 is carried out in the 1942 program year.

Erosion Control

16. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are established—75 cents per 100 linear feet of terrace.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) **Slope:** The construction of terraces on cropland will be approved for sandy soils on slopes not to exceed 8 percent and for clay soils on slopes not to exceed 10 percent. Terraces may be constructed on pasture land with slopes up to 10 percent for sandy soils or 15 percent for clay soils.

(b) **Location:** The terrace line location shall fall upon and conform to the belts of erosion symptoms—the upper rims of gullies, fingers, bald spots, and slope changes.

(c) **Grade:** The number of inches fall per 100 feet of terrace shall be the same as the number of feet of elevation spacing between terraces as described under (b) above. This number should not exceed 3. This rule is illustrated as follows:

Spacing:	Grade	Spacing:	Grade
1 foot-----	1 inch	2½ feet-----	2 inches
1½ feet-----	1 inch	3 feet-----	3 inches
2 feet-----	2 inches		

(d) **Direction:** Except where hazards of fences, property lines, ditches, and drainage problems forbid, the direction of terrace flow shall be away from the natural water dividing ridge and toward the normal natural drainage depression.

(e) **Dimensions:** The modified ridge terrace must be at least 12 feet wide from center of channel of flow line across to the foot of the terrace base on lower side. The channel terrace must measure 12 feet from the terrace ridge across the channel to the upper edge of flow line. The height or ridge above the flow line

must be at least 17 inches when freshly built or 14 inches after settling. The ridge must be smoothly curved. Fresh fills across gullies or depressions must be one-fifth higher to compensate for settling and weathering. The flow line should be either upon the grade line or one-fourth the width of the terrace above the grade line.

(f) **Proper terrace outlets must be constructed:** Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip must be established for outlet control. Where the above conditions are not possible or practicable, a sodded channel must be established. The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected by the use of adapted vegetative strips or other suitable impediments. Additional credit will be given for water disposal areas established in accordance with specifications under practice 17.

Terracing of cropland and pasture done under the supervision and specifications of Soil Conservation Service engineers using Ramser's tables is acceptable.

17. Establishment of permanent vegetative waterways on cropland of kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda grass in connection with a planned water disposal system—\$8.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions, shall extend to level ground, and shall have sufficient width to carry maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing. Payment will not be made for waterways having an area less than 0.1 acre or a width at any point of less than 15 feet.

All trees and shrubs shall be removed and, except where too severely gullied, the area shall be shaped and grubbed so that mowing will be possible. Except in gullies the topsoil shall be stirred by plowing or double disking (or its equivalent) in order to prepare a seedbed and destroy weeds. The application of 500 pounds of complete fertilizer, such as 6-8-4, or its equivalent, will be required per acre. Where there is a deficiency of lime, it must be applied. Three tons of stable manure may be substituted for the complete fertilizer requirement. Adequate cover must be on the land at the time performance is checked.

Where the waterway has excessive fall or is badly gullied, only kudzu or Bermuda grass will be approved. Waterways having gentle unbroken slopes may be established to lespedeza sericea, Bermuda grass, or kudzu.

If lespedeza sericea is used, it must be seeded not later than May 30, 1942, and at not less than 40 pounds of scarified seed or 70 pounds of unscarified seed to the acre.

If kudzu is used, a minimum of 750 evenly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing healthy growth must be on the land at the time performance is checked. To obtain this survival it is recommended that a minimum of 1,000 plants to the acre be set out.

Waterways planted to Bermuda grass must be sodded or sprigged so that there will be at least one sod piece or sprig to each 2 square feet of land. At least two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs must show healthy growth at the time performance is checked.

No additional credit for the establishment of kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda grass will be allowed in connection with any other practice.

18. Construction of reservoirs and dams—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved not to exceed 2,000 cubic yards for each reservoir or dam, and 10 cents per cubic yard of material moved in excess of 2,000 cubic yards, in making the fill or excavation, or \$6.00 per cubic yard of concrete or rubble masonry.

The reservoir or dam to be constructed must be determined by the county committee to be an efficient means of preventing erosion. The county committee must approve the site in writing and a copy of such approval must be filed in the county office before construction is begun.

(Specifications may be obtained from the county office.)

Green Manure and Cover Crops

19. **Green manure and cover crops of vetch, Austrian winter peas, wild winter peas, bur-clover, crimson clover, red clover, soybeans except where the seed is harvested by mechanical means, cowpeas, velvetbeans, fall-sown oats, barley, or rye, or mixtures of these crops—\$1.50 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS: Cr dit will not be given for crops except those listed above. A summer legume turned under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop. A good stand and a good growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good growth means a growth which would make approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ ton per acre of air-dry hay (14 pounds of green matter on an average area of 100 square feet).

20. **Cowpeas, velvetbeans, crotalaria, or soybeans, interplanted or grown in combination with intertilled crops—30 cents per acre. (Not applicable in counties where practice 26 applies.)**

SPECIFICATIONS: A good stand and good growth must be obtained and the vines not harvested, and in the case of soybeans the seed must not be removed by mechanical means. A good growth means approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre of air-dry material (10 pounds of green matter on an average area of 100 square feet). Legumes planted in intertilled crops at lay-by time will not qualify under this practice.

Forestry

21. **Planting forest trees—pines, cedars, cypress, black walnut, black locust, oak, ash, hickories, catalpa, Bois D'Arc, cottonwood, red mulberry, and yellow poplar—\$5.00 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS: There must be planted a minimum of 1,000 trees per acre with a survival of 65 percent at the time of checking performance. Soil preparation by flat breaking or bedding is required for hardwoods. Plantings must be adequately protected from fire and animals, and in the case of hardwoods must be cultivated at least twice during the first growing season.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

22. **Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting (or interplanting) if necessary, a good stand of trees of desirable hardwood species in stands first planted between December 1, 1940, and November 30, 1941—\$1.50 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) The trees must be cultivated twice between May 1 and August 1; in addition, black locust must be pruned to one or more good leaders but to not over one-half their height.

(b) A stand composed of not less than 600 trees per acre must be maintained by replanting (or interplanting) if necessary, with seedlings of the same species between December 1, 1941, and March 15, 1942.

(c) The trees must be protected adequately to prevent damage by fire. All plantings must be fully protected from livestock by the construction of fences, if necessary. Firebreaks must be constructed on sides adjacent to woodlands or fields having a fire hazard. The firebreaks must be made by exposing the mineral soil on a strip at least 6 feet wide or by burning off all inflammable material between two furrows at least 12 feet apart.

23. **Improving a stand of forest trees—\$3.00 per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS: A representative of the county committee must inspect the farms and the areas on each farm on which it is proposed that this practice be carried out under the 1942 program and such practice must be approved for the farm by the county committee prior to carrying out the practice. To qualify for

this practice, the woodland must have in excess of 100 good, straight, clear, and disease-free trees at least 6 inches in diameter or 200 similar trees at least 3 inches in diameter left after carrying out one or more of the practices described under (a), (b), or (c) below:

(a) The removal of all dead, diseased, or hollow-butted trees and those trees that are too crooked or too limby to ever be of commercial value, as well as noncommercial trees (such as black-jack oak), or

(b) The thinning of a stand of trees that has stagnated from overcrowding, leaving the number of trees listed in the above specifications, or

(c) The close pruning of 17 feet of the trunk of a minimum of 75 potential timber trees that were open or field grown and have never received any natural pruning due to the open stand. Trees must meet the diameter specifications and number per acre listed above.

Under all conditions fire must be kept out of the area during the entire 1942 program year. No payment will be made if the area burns over. No woodland may qualify for payment under this practice more than one time in each 5-year period.

24. Farm woodland fire protection by the construction of fire-breaks—10 cents per 100 linear feet of firebreak constructed.

SPECIFICATIONS: To qualify for this practice the woodland must be protected from burning during the A. A. A. year for which payment is made and must be protected from adjoining grasslands by a barrier to fire which may be:

(a) A firebreak at least 6 feet wide cleared of all inflammable material to mineral soil, except on slopes where construction of this type of firebreak would create an erosion hazard, or

(b) A firebreak made by burning a strip 12 feet wide, or

(c) A natural barrier, such as a road, stream, or cultivated field.

Woodland must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 nor less than 10 acres each by firebreaks.

Woodland areas qualifying for payment under practices 21, 22, or 23, or under the Naval Stores Conservation Program will not qualify under this practice.

Miscellaneous

25. Harvesting vetch and bur-clover seed from established seed patches—\$2.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The owner or operator of a farm on which this practice is carried out for payment must secure prior approval of the county committee before seedings are made.

The minimum seeding rates per acre and final dates for seeding are as follows:

Bur-clover—100 pounds in bur, not later than November 1, 1941.

Vetch—25 pounds, not later than November 1, 1941.

Payment will be made on an acreage up to 2 percent of the cropland or 2 acres, whichever is the larger. The acreage established must be on cropland and protected from grazing. The county committee may require the application of superphosphate or lime where needed. If the material is applied in accordance with the specifications, credit will be given for the material under practice 1 or 2.

26. Construction of new lateral ditches and lead canals for the drainage of cropland—5 cents per cubic yard of material moved. (Applicable only in Bolivar, Coahoma, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tunica, and Washington Counties.)

SPECIFICATIONS: The owner or operator of a farm on which this practice is to be carried out for payment must secure prior approval of the county committee before beginning construction.

Payment will not be made with respect to the construction of any ditch unless the depth and cross-section area are such as to provide adequate drainage of the area involved, and unless adequate provisions are made for entrance of water into

and out of the ditch. No credit will be allowed for the amount of material removed from that portion of any ditch which is bordered *on both sides* by waste or noncropland, or from any ditch which is constructed in whole or in part by any Federal, State, or county agency.

Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Limestone, superphosphate, winter legume seed, and basic slag will be furnished to Mississippi farmers by the A. A. A. When the need arises, other seeds or materials, such as kudzu crowns, terracing services, and trees, can be made available if it is found practicable to do so. These materials are furnished at the time they are needed to carry out approved soil-building practices on the farm. Later, when payments are made, a deduction for the material or service will be made from any payment earned by the producer obtaining the material or service. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made.

The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment due the person who obtained the material or service on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of the deduction for materials or services exceeds the amount of the payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 4. COTTON

A. Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except that the following acreages will not be considered as planted to cotton:

(1) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which fails to reach the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed;

(2) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which is disposed of within 10 days after notice of the amount of acreage seeded to cotton is given, where such notice is not given 10 days prior to the time bolls are first formed; or

(3) Any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

B. Farm allotments. The same method used in determining cotton allotments for 1941 will be used for 1942. The cotton allotment for each farm in the county or administrative area is a uniform percentage of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of wheat, with certain exceptions and special provisions as follows:

(1) The allotment is the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, if the highest planted and diverted acreage was less than 5 acres.

(2) The allotment is not less than 5 acres if the highest planted

and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 was 5 acres or more.

(3) A small reserve may be allotted to farms that would otherwise have an allotment of 5 acres or more.

(4) Except as provided in item (6) below, no allotment will be larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in any of the past 3 years.

(5) The allotment for any farm on which cotton was planted in 1939, 1940, or 1941 will be increased to 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment is thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

(6) A small reserve may be available to be used to increase allotments that are otherwise inadequate and not representative, if any allotted acreage is released by producers. All or part of a cotton allotment may be released by the operator by notifying the county committee in writing on or before April 15, 1942.

(7) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted acreages for "new" cotton farms, that is, farms on which cotton is planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1939. A permitted acreage will be determined for each "new" cotton farm for which an application in writing is filed in the county office prior to February 1, 1942. Permitted acreages will be very small and, with few exceptions, will not exceed an acreage equal to one-half of the county factor times the tilled acreage in the farm.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal cotton yield for each cotton farm as follows:

(1) If reliable records of the actual yield of cotton for each of the 5 years 1936-40 are presented by the producer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of the actual yields, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period 1936-40 reliable yield records are not available or there was no cotton produced on the farm in that year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which the county committee determines could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 5-year period. The committee's determination will be based on the yield customarily made on the farm, taking into consideration weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

(3) The average of the normal yields for all farms will not exceed the normal yield for the county or administrative area.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is _____ cents for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the cotton allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 5. PEANUTS

A. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

B. Farm allotments. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine peanut allotments for all farms for which—

(1) A 1941 peanut allotment was determined and on which peanuts were produced during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and

(2) A 1941 peanut allotment was not determined but on which peanuts were produced in 1939 or 1940.

Allotments will be determined on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts grown on the farm in the 3 years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the cropland available for the production of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the farm peanut allotment under previous programs and the 1942 farm allotments for other crops. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the 1941 farm peanut allotment will not be considered in determining the 1942 peanut allotment.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal yield of peanuts for each peanut farm. This yield will be determined on the basis of the yields of peanuts made on the farm during the 5 years 1936-40, inclusive, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is _____ cents for each 100 pounds of the normal yield for each acre in the peanut allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction for excess peanuts will be made unless the acreage of peanuts on the farm exceeds 1 acre.

Section 6. IRISH POTATOES

A. Definitions. (1) **Commercial potato farm** means any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-41 is 3 acres or more, and including also any farm on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

(2) **Acreage of potatoes** harvested means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes remain on the land after reaching maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

B. Farm allotments. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine potato allotments for all commercial potato farms in the county as follows:

(1) An allotment will be determined for each commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm, taking into consideration the acreage of cropland on the farm and the allotments, if any, determined under previous programs.

(2) A small reserve is available for determining potato allotments for farms which will be commercial potato farms in 1942, but on which potatoes were not harvested in any of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941. This allotment will be determined on the basis of the acreage of crop-

land in the farm and the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm.

(3) No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal potato yield for each commercial potato farm on the basis of the yields of potatoes harvested on the farm in the 5 years 1936-40, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is _____ cents for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939-41. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of (1) the potato allotment or (2) 3 acres.

Section 7. WHEAT

A. Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage seeded to wheat (except when it is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat), and (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after May 1, 1942.

B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages. (1) The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine allotments for farms normally seeding more than 10 acres of wheat and on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, on the basis of tillable acreage and crop-rotation practices, as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm, or the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county, and on the basis of the type of soil and topography.

(2) Not more than 3 percent of the county allotment may be apportioned as permitted acreages to "new" wheat farms, that is, those farms on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, but on which wheat is planted for harvest in 1942. Permitted acreages for "new" farms will be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

(3) The allotment or permitted acreage for any farm will be comparable to the allotments or permitted acreages determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to the foregoing factors. The allotments determined for farms in a county will not exceed their proportionate share of the county allotment.

C. Nonwheat allotment farm means (1) a "new" wheat farm, (2) any farm for which no wheat allotment is determined, (3) any farm for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage *seeded* to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (4) any farm for which a wheat allotment of more than 15 acres is determined and on which wheat is normally seeded for green

manure, hay, or pasture, or will be planted for such use in 1942, and the county committee approves the operator's written request to have such farm considered as a nonwheat allotment farm, if the request is made not later than November 1, 1941, or within 15 days after notice of the allotment is mailed from the county office, whichever is later, and (5) with the approval of the county committee, any farm from which no wheat is sold and on which the acreage of wheat normally harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

D. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal wheat yield for each wheat farm as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual yields per acre of wheat for the 10 years 1931-40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of such yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of such 10-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 10-year period.

(3) The yields determined under paragraph (2) of this subsection D will be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county will not exceed the county normal yield.

E. Payments and deductions. For a wheat allotment farm, the payment is _____ cents for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the wheat allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre *planted* to wheat in excess of the allotment.

For a nonwheat allotment farm, a deduction will be computed on the basis mentioned above for each acre of *wheat harvested for any purpose* after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (1) the allotment (or permitted acreage), (2) 15 acres, or (3) if no wheat is sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

Section 8. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.²

(1) If cotton and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including such crops as peanuts, corn, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(2) If peanuts (or Irish potatoes) and another crop that is ordi-

² It is to be noted that by double or consecutive cropping, interplanting, or strip cropping the same piece of land may be classified as devoted to more than one allotment crop.

narily intertilled (including cotton, corn, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are less than twice the normal width for planting the crop alone in the county, all of the land shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes). If the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts (or Irish potatoes) shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes); provided that if cotton and peanuts are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton, and, in addition, each row of peanuts shall be considered to occupy a strip of land 2 feet in width.²

(3) If an allotment crop and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legume hay crops, occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land shall be considered as planted to the allotment crop if the rows or strips of the allotment crop are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips of the allotment crop are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(4) If an allotment crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

Section 9. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments. The payment or deduction computed for any farm for cotton, wheat, peanuts, and potatoes shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, [or at the time it approves the application for the payment if the application is approved prior to harvest] to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1942, except that:

(1) **CROP FAILURE, ETC.** If a crop is not grown on the farm, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, or insects, the net payment or net deduction computed for the crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested.

(2) **UNDERPLANTING COTTON.** If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment and the acreage of cotton planted, or which would have been planted, thereon by any producer is a substantially smaller proportionate share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm than he normally plants thereon, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree in writing, the payment computed for cotton for the farm shall be divided among

the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire acreage in the cotton allotment had been planted and harvested. The acreage share so determined for any person shall not be less than his acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm.

B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices. The payment earned in carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out soil-building practices on the farm under the 1942 program, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each soil-building practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Other deductions. The deductions for insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops and failure to carry out the conservation plan approved for the farm shall be made pro rata from net payments for cotton, wheat, peanuts, and potatoes.

The deductions for failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs shall be divided among the persons in the proportion that the county committee finds that they were responsible therefor.

D. Proration of net deductions. If the payments for a farm exceed the deductions, the net deduction for any person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net payments. If the deductions for a farm equal or exceed the payments, no payment will be made for the farm, and the amount of the deductions in excess of the payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions.

Section 10. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20.00 or less. The increase ranges from \$8.00 for a \$20.00 payment to \$14.00 for a \$60.00 payment and is \$14.00 for all payments between \$60.00 and \$186.00. Payments between \$186.00 and \$200.00 will be increased to \$200.00. The increases will be the same as last year and may be found in a copy of the 1941 handbook or secured from the county A. A. A. office.

Section 11. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments (prior to deduction for association expenses) to any person under the 1942 program and the Naval Stores Conservation Program are limited to a maximum of \$10,000. In the case of individuals, partnerships, or estates, this limitation applies to

the payments in a State. In the case of persons other than individuals, partnerships, or estates, the limitation applies to the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Detailed information regarding this provision may be obtained from the county or State A. A. A. office. All or any part of the payment which otherwise would be or has been made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he adopts or participates in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade or which would have the effect of evading this limitation.

Section 12. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

If the deductions computed for any farm exceed the payment computed for the farm, each person's share of the amount by which the deduction exceeds the payment shall be deducted from the payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farm or farms in Mississippi.

Section 13. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES

There shall be deducted from the payments for any farm the pro rata share as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section 14. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program. All or any part of a payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if:

(a) He adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs;

(b) He offsets or participates in offsetting, in whole or in part, during the 1942 program year by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, the performance for which the payment is otherwise authorized; or

(c) He adopts during the 1942 program year any practice on forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program include, but are not limited to, the following cases and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case is as follows:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge a tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to him all or a portion of the Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that a tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the

community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers from an application for payment or other official document required to be filed under the 1942 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required to be submitted in respect to a farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more persons of any Government payment to which they are entitled.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires a tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money, supplies, or services, to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment instructions (ACP-70).

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails or refuses to file or knowingly falsifies any report required under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for him in the State in which the overplanting occurred.

(8) **Practice:** A person who otherwise qualifies for payment rents land for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset his performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person who otherwise qualifies for payment if he were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.

(9) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if it is found that he furnished labor, machinery, work stock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net deduction for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested.

(10) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the 1942 program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.

(11) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in such enterprise.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made or has been made to the tenant. There shall be withheld from, or required to be refunded by, the landlord or operator all of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the 1942 program. If the tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and his share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the A. A. A., finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

B. Full payments made only on operated farms: Payments, other than payments in connection with soil-building practices, will

be made only to farms which are being operated during the 1942 program year.

A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1942;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1942;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1941 or seeded in the 1942 program year;
- (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in the 1942 program year;
- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop;
- (f) Pastures consisting of perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses, on cropland;

— OR —

(2) An acreage equal to 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments is planted to one or more special crops.

C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures. No payment will be made to any person on any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1942 program year to other land in the community in which the farm is located.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances [except as provided in paragraph F of this section, advances or payments on notes (executed by the producer or his predecessor-in-interest) for crop-insurance premiums for the farm, and indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary], and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices. If on any farm in 1942 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to him for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1939-41 and the reduction would increase the payments that would

otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made to him, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves such reduction.

No change or reduction made for the purpose of diverting to the landlord or the operator payments which otherwise would be made to tenants and sharecroppers shall be approved as a justified change. In determining whether a change or reduction which results in an increased payment to the landlord or the operator is justified, the county and State committees shall consider whether in view of all the facts in the case the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is justified in making to the landlord or the operator payments which, but for the change or reduction, would have been made to tenants and sharecroppers.

The action of the county committee under the above-stated provisions of this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee and the decision of the State committee is final.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made or has been made to him in connection with the 1942 program.

F. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in the payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions issued by the AAA governing the filing of such assignments.

The assignment provision does not give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled. Neither the Secretary nor any disbursing agent is subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

G. Excess cotton acreage. Any person who knowingly plants or causes or permits the planting of cotton on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage for the farm for 1942 shall not be eligible for any payment to that farm or any other farm under the 1942 program, including payments under the Naval Stores Conservation Program and Range Conservation Program.

The cotton acreage allotment or permitted acreage for a farm shall be deemed to have been knowingly overplanted if notice of an excess acreage of cotton is forwarded to or made available to the farm operator prior to the beginning of harvest and the excess acreage is not

disposed of within the time limit, unless due to unusual circumstances in the case it is recommended otherwise by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

H. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment. Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of the 1942 program, in any case where, through error in the county or State office, a producer was officially notified in writing of an allotment or permitted acreage for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment or permitted acreage for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

Section 15. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

A. Persons eligible to file applications. An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the 1942 agricultural conservation payment may be computed and—

(1) Who is determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to the whole of or a share in any of the crops, or its proceeds, grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as an owner-operator, or

(2) Who is owner or operator of a farm and participates thereon in 1942 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and manner of filing application and information required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office on or before March 31, 1943, for farms for which work sheets are on file in the county office executed under previous conservation programs or not later than March 31, 1942. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required for any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon or for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

C. Application for other farms. If a person makes application for payment in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops, or its proceeds, produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must make application for payment for all such farms. Upon request by the State committee, any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another.

Section 16. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee *in writing* to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper:

- (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment;
- (b) Any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, measurement, or soil-building allowance;
- (c) The division of payment; or
- (d) Any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

Section 17. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program (referred to herein as the 1942 program)—

(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(3) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land and operates such land or rents it to another person who operates such land.

(4) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(5) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

(6) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation.

(7) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage on the farm on December 1, 1941, in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vine-

yards, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(8) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(9) **Special crop allotments, allotment crops, special allotments, or special crops** mean cotton, wheat, peanut, and potato acreage allotments or crops.

(10) **Animal unit** means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

(11) **Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops, of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding potatoes, peas for processing, sweet corn for processing, and artichokes for use other than as vegetables.

Section 18. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority. Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the AAA, payments will be made for participation in Mississippi in the 1942 program in accordance with the provisions of said bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may be made hereafter, and such payments are contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1941, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds. The provisions of the 1942 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as Congress may enact; the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as Congress may hereafter provide; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

C. Applicability. The provisions of this handbook (except sections 11 and 14A) are applicable only to farms in Mississippi, but such provisions are not applicable to any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States and (2) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (2) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture; or

by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior; lands in the Sardis Reservoir acquired by the War Department; or lands in the Natchez Trace Parkway acquired by the National Park Service.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land shall include only that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, unless the A. A. A. finds that land administered by other agencies complies with all of the foregoing provisions for eligibility.

Issued October 28, 1941, with the approval of the Administrator.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.



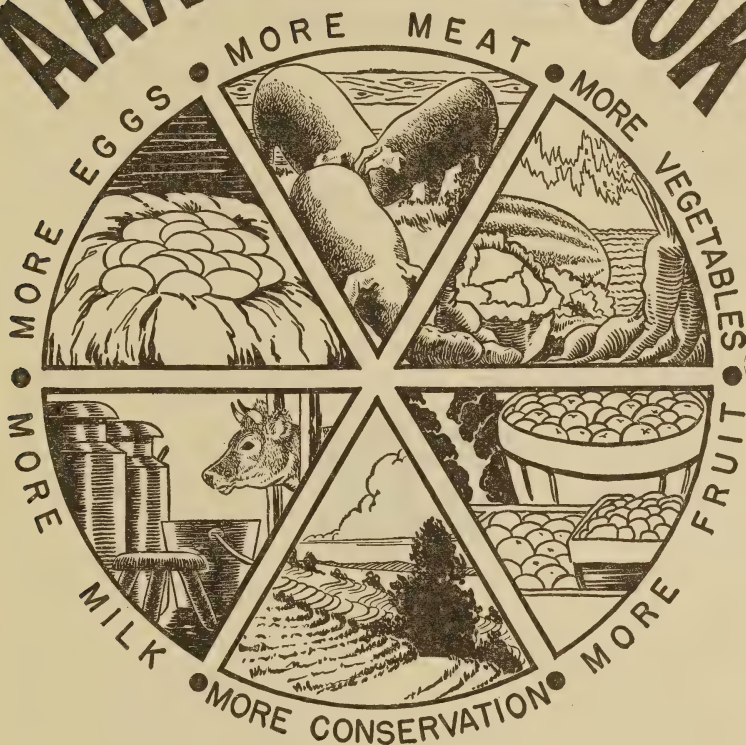
1.42
508B

SRB-601-Okla.

1942



AAA HANDBOOK



for

OKLAHOMA

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

SOUTHERN DIVISION



Program effective from December 1, 1941,
to November 30, 1942



Issued October 1941



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

TO THE FARMERS OF OKLAHOMA:

With unsettled conditions throughout the world, it is now more important than ever that American farmers make the fullest use possible of a strong farm program. That opportunity is offered to us and every other farmer in the country by the 1942 AAA farm program.

The major objectives of our program for 1942 continue to be:

- (1) To help us get a fair share of the national income.
- (2) To protect consumers by providing abundant supplies of agricultural products at prices that are fair both to them and to us.
- (3) To rebuild and maintain the productivity of our soil, thus making it possible for us to produce an abundant supply of farm products throughout the future.
- (4) To improve living conditions of farm people by increasing food and feed production for home use.

For 1942, the objectives of the program are extended to include the production of sufficient food for the countries which are resisting aggressor nations as well as for our own people. In order to do this, we have been asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to increase production of pork, poultry, dairy products, certain fruits and vegetables, and soybeans and peanuts for oil, as well as other food or feed crops that we need on our farms.

It is your duty to study the program carefully and make the best use of the opportunities it offers. We are sure that all of these urgent needs can be met through the proper use of the program and in doing so you will conserve your soil and make needed improvements in your farm.

The handbook deals primarily with the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. There are other very important parts of our whole farm program, some of which are listed below:

1. **MARKETING QUOTAS.**—Marketing quotas are designed to assure each producer a fair share of the available market for commodities for which there is a surplus. Quotas can be used only when approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a national referendum. For 1942, marketing quotas already are in effect for tobacco and peanuts. Wheat quotas also have been proclaimed and a referendum will be held in the spring of 1942. Cotton farmers will vote in December 1941 on quotas for the 1942 crop. Any farmer who plants within his acreage allotment will be assured of a marketing quota large enough to cover his entire production of that crop.

2. **PARITY PAYMENTS.**—Farmers who participate in the AAA program usually receive parity payments. Parity payments are made from a special appropriation by Congress and are designed to bring the income of producers of certain crops nearer to parity. These payments are made only to producers of cotton and wheat when the price of these crops is below parity. If parity payments are made in 1942, rates will be announced later.

3. **COMMODITY LOANS.**—Commodity loans enable farmers to retain title to their crops in periods of low prices, at the same time providing much-needed cash from the year's farming operations. In addition to stabilized prices, the protection the farmer gets from Government commodity loans also makes it possible for the Nation to store crop reserves in years of plenty as a protection against crop failure in other years.

4. **CROP INSURANCE.**—It is now possible for producers of both wheat and cotton to insure their crops against losses from unavoidable causes. This insurance guarantees yield but not price. Crop insurance is issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, but AAA committeemen are representatives of the corporation in the counties.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,

CHARLES T. CAMERON, *Chairman*, Muskogee County,

GEORGE T. ARNETT, McCurtain County, LYLE L. HAGUE, Alfalfa County, WILLIE L. HUTCHESON, Tillman County, AMOS E.

PITTMAN, Beaver County,

E. E. SCHOLL, *Director of Extension*,

H. P. MOFFITT, *Administrative Officer in Charge*.

CONTENTS

	Page
SEC. 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING OR EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES.....	1
SEC. 2. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES:	
A. County goals.....	1
B. Farm goals.....	2
C. Soil-building allowance.....	2
D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs.....	3
E. Soil-building practices.....	3
SEC. 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS.....	13
SEC. 4. COTTON:	
A. Acreage planted to cotton.....	14
B. Farm allotments.....	14
C. Farm normal yields.....	15
D. Payments and deductions.....	15
SEC. 5. WHEAT:	
A. Acreage planted to wheat.....	15
B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages.....	15
C. Nonwheat allotment farm.....	15
D. Farm normal yields.....	16
E. Payments and deductions.....	16
SEC. 6. PEANUTS:	
A. Peanuts (definition).....	16
B. Farm allotments.....	16
C. Farm normal yields.....	16
D. Payments and deductions.....	17
SEC. 7. IRISH POTATOES:	
A. Definitions.....	17
B. Farm allotments.....	17
C. Farm normal yields.....	17
D. Payments and deductions.....	17
SEC. 8. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.....	17
SEC. 9. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT:	
A. Persons eligible to file applications.....	18
B. Time and manner of filing application and information required.....	18
C. Application for other farms.....	19
SEC. 10. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS:	
A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments.....	19
B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices.....	20
C. Other deductions.....	20
D. Proration of net deductions.....	20
SEC. 11. MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS:	
A. Failure to prevent wind or water erosion.....	20
B. Breaking out native sod.....	20
SEC. 12. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS.....	20
SEC. 13. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000.....	21
SEC. 14. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS.....	21
SEC. 15. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.....	21
SEC. 16. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS:	
A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.....	21
B. Full payments made only on operated farms.....	24
C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures.....	24
D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.....	24
E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.....	25
F. Assignments.....	25
G. Excess cotton acreage.....	26
SEC. 17. APPEALS.....	26
SEC. 18. DEFINITIONS.....	26
SEC. 19. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY:	
A. Authority.....	27
B. Availability of funds.....	28
C. Applicability.....	28

OKLAHOMA HANDBOOK

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING OR EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES

In order to receive full payment, each farm having a cotton, wheat, potato, or peanut allotment must have during the program year 1 acre in the crops or land uses listed below for each 4 acres of cropland in the farm. The allotment payment will be made only to the extent by which this requirement is met. For example, a farm having 40 acres of cropland would be expected to have 10 acres of the crops or land uses listed below. If on this farm there were only 5 acres of these crops or land uses, only one-half of the allotment payment would be made.

Any acreage of the following crops or land uses will meet this requirement if grown or carried out *on cropland* in the 1942 program year in a workmanlike manner. Any of the following crops interplanted with intertilled row crops will not qualify. The same acre of land may count more than once if two or more of the different crops or land uses listed are grown or carried out in accordance with good farming practices on the land during the program year. No crop will count more than once in meeting the erosion-resisting requirement. In order for fall-seeded crops to qualify, they must be seeded in the fall of 1941.

(1) Biennial or perennial legumes including alfalfa, lespedeza sericea, sweet-clover, crimson clover, and kudzu.

(2) Perennial grasses including Bermuda, Dallis, carpet, orchard, redbtop, Kentucky bluegrass, native grasses, and mixtures of perennial grasses or legumes including rotation pastures.

(3) Cowpeas, mung beans, soybeans, annual lespedeza, sweetclover, ryegrass, peanuts hogged-off, and velvet beans.

(4) Thick-seeded Sudan grass not harvested for seed.

(5) Winter legumes including Austrian winter peas, vetch, bur-clover, yellow-hop clover, and black medic.

(6) 1941 fall-seeded oats, rye, barley, and small grain mixtures, not harvested for grain.

(7) Green manure and cover crops. (The crop and the growth must meet the requirements under Practice 21.)

(8) Forest trees.

(9) Protected summer fallow. (Summer-fallow methods must conform to the approved type for Practice 8.)

(10) Land on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop (except those listed in this section) is grown.

(11) Sweet sorghums or millet for pasture.

In determining the acreage devoted to erosion-resisting crops or land uses alternating with rows or strips of other crops, the width of the strips occupied by the erosion-resisting crop or land use must be at least 10 feet.

Section 2. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. County goals.—In order that the soil-building allowance will be used to help the farmer carry out those practices which are most needed and which could not normally be carried out without assist-

ance, the county committee shall review the approved soil-building practices and, with the approval of the State committee, designate those practices that will qualify for payment in the county.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may set aside a part of the soil-building allowance for each farm which may be used only for carrying out a selected list of soil-building practices. The practices selected are to be those most needed and which are not usually carried out by most farmers in the county.

B. Farm goals.—Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall require that the practices approved for payment for each farm shall be those which will tend to accomplish the soil-building goals established for the county. The soil-building practices approved for the farm shall not be normal farming practices, but shall be those needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, prevent erosion, and encourage economic use of the land.

C. Soil-building allowance.—The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that may be made in connection with soil-building practices. This allowance for each farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) **70 cents** per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the cotton, peanut, wheat, and potato allotments for which payments are computed and cropland in commercial orchards.

(2) **\$2.00** per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1941.

(3) For noncrop open pasture land in the farm, provided the noncrop open pasture land on the farm does not exceed 1,920 acres. If the acreage of noncrop open pasture land in the farm is in excess of 1,920 acres, no allowance shall be computed under this item (3) but the allowance for such pasture land shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the 1942 Texas and Oklahoma Agricultural Conservation Handbook for Range Land:

(i) **8 cents** per acre in the following counties: Beaver, Beckham, Cimarron, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward;

(ii) **9 cents** per acre in the following counties: Alfalfa, Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Custer, Dewey, Jackson, Kiowa, Major, Tillman, Washita, and Woods;

(iii) **10 cents** per acre in the following counties: Atoka, Canadian, Carter, Cleveland, Coal, Garfield, Garvin, Grady, Grant, Johnston, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole, and Stephens;

(iv) **11 cents** per acre in the following counties: Adair, Bryan, Cherokee, Choctaw, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Haskell, Hughes, Jefferson, Kay, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Mayes, Muskogee, Noble, Nowata, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington.

(4) **\$1.00** per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1941 where the acreage is 3 acres or more.

In addition to the soil-building allowance computed for the farm as outlined above, a forestry allowance of \$15.00 may be earned only by planting forest trees in accordance with soil-building practice 26.

For any farm with respect to which the sum of the maximum payments computed for cotton, wheat, peanuts, and potatoes and under items (1) to (4), inclusive, of this subsection (including any allowance computed in accordance with the provisions of the 1942 Texas and Oklahoma Agricultural Conservation Handbook for Range Land) is less than \$20.00, the amount determined under items (1) to (4), inclusive, shall be increased by the amount of the difference. A group of farmers in any local area may combine all of the soil-building allowances for their farms for the control of bindweed on any farm

or group of farms unanimously approved in writing by the cooperating farmers prior to January 1, 1942, and all such farmers must be co-operators in the 1942 program, and the practices must be carried out on one or more of the farms in the group.

D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that terraces constructed, water developments established, forest trees planted, or perennial legumes or pastures established under previous agricultural conservation programs are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, or the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program for which payment was made is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices from payments which would otherwise be made to the persons who the county committee finds were responsible for such acts.

E. Soil-building practices.—The following soil-building practices shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance if included in the county and farm soil-building goals and if they are carried out during the period from December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942. The practices must be carried out in accordance with the specifications following each practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

For farms for which that part of the soil-building allowance based on noncrop open pasture land is computed in accordance with the provisions of the 1942 Texas and Oklahoma Agricultural Conservation Handbook for Range Land, such part of the allowance may be earned only by carrying out the practices listed in the handbook for range land.

No payment will be made for any practice if one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out the practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Erosion Control

- 1. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.**—75 cents per 100 feet.—(For more detailed information Oklahoma Extension Circular No. 218, Soil Erosion Control in Oklahoma, should be used.)

Terraces to be approved for payment.—(a) Must not exceed a fall of 3 inches per 100 feet along the terrace line (level terraces may be used on comparatively

level land where the sub-soil will take up moisture readily, particularly in low rainfall areas).

(b) Must have settled fills in terrace line across gullies built up to normal level for the terrace ridge. This shall be accomplished by increasing the height of the fill by 10 percent.

(c) Must equal or exceed the height and width specifications, and must not be spaced farther apart than the maximum widths indicated in the following table.

(d) The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected by means of sodded channels, rock riprap, or other effective devices to prevent erosion of the terrace channel. Any terraces which are not properly protected cannot be accepted under this practice, except where it is determined that the plan of the operator provides for establishing a vegetative cover on the outlet but where it is impracticable to meet this requirement due to dry weather or where the terraces were established after the normal time for establishing a vegetative cover.

(e) Must be of either the "channel" or "ridge" type. Channel terraces shall be constructed by moving all of the dirt from the up face of the terrace. Ridge terraces are constructed by moving soil onto the terrace ridge from both sides.

Slope of land in feet per 100 feet ¹	Minimum height-top of terrace above upper channel		Minimum width from low point in terrace channel to center top of terrace ²		Recommended average distance between terraces ³
	New terrace before ledges are plowed in	Plowed-in settled terrace	New terrace before ledges are plowed in	Plowed-in settled terrace	
	Inches	Inches	Feet	Feet	Feet
½ or less -----	15	10	11	9	210
1 -----	16	11	11	9	150
2 -----	18	12	10	8	100
3 -----	18	12	10	8	83
4 -----	19	12½	10	8	75
5 -----	19	12½	9	7	70
6 -----	20	13	9	7	67
7 -----	20	13	9	7	64
8 or more -----	21	14	8	6	62

¹ Over ½ foot in vertical fall will be considered as 1 foot. Maximum slope on which terraces will be approved will be determined by the State committee.

² On slopes in excess of 3 percent, the minimum width specifications may be disregarded provided the area of the cross section of the terrace equals or exceeds that of a terrace constructed in accordance with minimum width specifications. The width of the lower side of terrace shall, in all cases, be at least ¾ the width of the upper side of terrace, as indicated.

³ This recommended average distance, which is the horizontal spacing between terraces, must not be exceeded by more than 30 percent.

2. Establishing permanent sodded waterways on cropland as a part of a planned water disposal system.—20 cents per 1,000 square feet.

A waterway will not be approved with an average width of less than 10 feet or where the slope is over 10 percent. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum rainfall. The waterway will have to be a little wider below each terrace because of the extra drainage area. For one to six acres of drainage area, the average width of the waterway must be at least 10 feet; from seven to ten acres of drainage at least 18 feet; and for each added five acres of drainage up to 200 acres, the width of the waterway will increase 2 feet. Seeding and sodding made in the establishing of permanent sod waterway must contain perennial grasses at a rate to obtain a good stand of grasses. In areas of limited rainfall, soddings of buffalo grass or seedings of western wheat grass are recommended on heavy land; vine mesquite sod is recommended for light to sandy soils. A good vegetative cover must be obtained in the waterway channel before November 30, 1942.

3. **Construction of reservoirs and dams.**—For the first 2,000 cubic yards of material moved for each reservoir or dam, 15 cents per cubic yard; for yardage moved in excess of 2,000 for each reservoir or dam, 10 cents per cubic yard; for all material moved in the construction of a tank or reservoir when not used in the construction of a dam, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard.

Where it is determined by the county committee that any existing dam does not constitute a suitable watering place for livestock and that the enlargement of such dam will contribute to the effectuation of the purposes of the program, payment will be made at the same rate and under the same specifications as apply to the construction of new earthen dams and reservoirs.

Before a reservoir or dam is constructed under this practice, it must be determined by the county committee that such a reservoir or dam will be an efficient means of preventing erosion.

The site for the reservoir or dam shall be inspected and if the dam to be constructed will be 8 feet or more in height or will consist of approximately 300 cubic yards or more of earth, or in all cases where the surface of the ground on which the dam is to be built is extremely irregular or an existing dam is to be enlarged, a preliminary survey shall be made before construction is started.

The area to be flooded by the impounded water should be clear of brush or timber. The site for the dam should be stripped of sod and plowed or disked in a direction crosswise to the stream. Where the upper soil is quite pervious to water, a core wall or small ditch should be dug along the center line of the dam, deep enough to reach a reasonably impervious subsoil. This trench should be filled with the most impervious soil readily available at or near the dam site

Table of Dimensions for Dams

This table shows dimensions of a standard dam for a pond which has a 3:1 upstream slope and 2:1 downstream slope.

H	a	b	a+b=W	w	d	H-d
<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
3	11	8	19	4	3	0
4	14	10	24	4	3	1
5	17	12	29	4	3	2
6	20	14	34	4	3	3
7	23	16	39	4	3	4
8	27	19	46	6	3	5
9	30	21	51	6	4	5
10	33	23	56	6	4	6
11	36	25	61	6	4	7
12	39	27	66	6	4	8
13	42	29	71	6	4	9
14	45	31	76	6	4	10
15	49	34	83	8	4	11
16	52	36	88	8	4	12
17	55	38	93	8	4	13
18	58	40	98	8	4	14
19	61	42	103	8	5	14
20	64	44	108	8	5	15
21	68	47	115	10	5	16
22	71	49	120	10	5	17
23	74	51	125	10	5	18
24	77	53	130	10	5	19
25	80	55	135	10	5	20

H—Height of dam.

a—Width from center to upstream edge of dam at bottom.

b—Width from center to downstream edge of dam at bottom.

a+b=W—Total width of dam at bottom.

w—Width of dam on top.

d—Distance from water level to top of dam, called freeboard.

H-d—Approximate depth of water in pond above dam.

and should be well-compacted. The same material should be filled above the trench to a height equal to the expected normal water level in the reservoir.

Before existing dams are enlarged, the top of both upstream and downstream slopes shall be plowed in order that a proper bond will be obtained between the existing dams and the new fill. The earthen fill for the dam should be spread in well-packed layers of not over 8 to 10 inches per layer. Sod should not be used in the fill. The fill must have minimum slopes of 2:1 downstream and of 3:1 upstream. (See Table of Dimensions for Dams, p. 5.)

Completed dams will be measured by the county agricultural conservation association. Allowance shall be made for shrinkage at the rate of 10 percent except that the shrinkage factor for dams constructed with bulldozers will be 15 percent and for dams constructed with drag-line equipment shrinkage shall be computed at 20 percent of the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam.

Wherever available, a natural sodded spillway should be used and care should be taken not to destroy the existing natural cover. The spillway must have a cross-sectional area at least equal to that of the impounded stream at highest known flood stage. Where spillway is not protected by natural cover, other protection must be provided. The end of the dam shall be ripped if it forms a part of the spillway. The settled top of the dam shall be at least 3 feet higher than the spillway crest. The spillway must be protected from livestock.

The slopes of the fill above water shall be sodded or seeded to a grass mixture unless the dam is composed entirely of impervious clay or caliche. Where the proposed reservoir surface exceeds 3 acres, the upstream face of the fill must be ripped, or in lieu of such ripping the dam must have a minimum upstream slope of 4:1.

Earth used in the fill or excavated in the spillway (unless such earth is used in the dam) shall be measured and its volume computed for payment. The completed dam shall not be approved unless it is considered adequate and has adequate spillway facilities.

4. Construction of ditches for the diversion of flood water on cropland, pasture land, or hay land.—50 cents per 100 linear feet.

Ditches must have a depth of 1 foot and a width of 4 feet, or the equivalent cross section. This practice is applicable in the following counties and all other counties lying west of these counties: Kay, Noble, Logan, Oklahoma, Canadian, Grady, Comanche, and Cotton.

5. Leaving stalks of sorghums, broomcorn, or Sudan grass on the land as a protection against wind erosion.—35 cents per acre.

The stalks of broomcorn, Sudan grass, or sweet sorghums, must be at least 10 inches in height. In the case of grain sorghums, the entire stalk (excluding heads) must be left on the land. This practice is applicable only on farms where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that the cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1943. This practice is applicable in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties and counties lying west thereof.

6. Contour listing, subsoiling, or furrowing noncropland.—50 cents per acre.

The furrow channels must be not less than 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep and not less than 3 feet apart, or if subsoiled (chiseled) not less than 3 inches wide and 6 inches deep. If the furrows are $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet (one-half rod) or less apart, the actual acreage of land furrowed will count under this practice. If furrows are over $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet apart, the acreage of the practice will be computed on the basis of the acreage occupied by the furrows, each furrow being considered to occupy a strip $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide. Guide lines for lister furrows must be set up at not to exceed one-half the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

7. Strip cropping on the contour.—\$1.00 per acre in Kay, Noble, Logan, Oklahoma, Grady, Comanche, and Cotton Counties and all counties lying west thereof; 55 cents per acre in all other counties. (No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 8, 9, 11, or 12.)

The strips must consist of erosion-resisting crops alternating with strips of other types of erosion-resisting crops or with erosion-permitting intertilled crops or two of such alternating strips of crops alternating with one strip of fallow, strips to be not less than 10 feet nor more than 200 feet wide, and the strips of erosion-resisting crops to occupy at least 30 percent of the area of the field.

For the purpose of this practice, sorghums in rows or solid-seeded and small-grain crops shall be classified as erosion-resisting in Woods, Woodward, Ellis, and Roger Mills Counties and counties lying west thereof. In the remaining counties, erosion-resisting crops shall consist of solid seedings, except that Sudan grass in rows shall be considered as erosion resisting in all counties.

8. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion.—35 cents per acre.

This practice applies to acreage from which no crop is harvested in 1942. Such acreage must be kept sufficiently free of vegetative cover so that available moisture is conserved. This practice will not be approved on sandy land or where destruction of a vegetative cover will create an erosion hazard.

(a) Contour listing in accordance with the specifications of practice 10 or tillage with a shovel type implement or pit cultivation to be done in the spring of 1942 not later than June 15, 1942, in Cimarron and Texas Counties and not later than June 1, 1942, in Beaver and Harper Counties and in accordance with the specifications for practice 10 or 12. This practice will apply only in Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas Counties.

(b) Contour listing or pit cultivation, or otherwise incorporating the stubble and other trash into the soil not later than June 1, 1942 (where such practice is approved by the county committee as a good practice for the farm), in the following counties and in all counties lying west of the counties named, except those included in (a) above: Kay, Noble, Logan, Oklahoma, Canadian, Grady, Comanche, and Cotton.

Where fallow strips alternate with rows or strips of crops, the actual acreage of land in the fallow strips shall qualify in accordance with this practice 8, provided such fallow strips between rows or strips of crops are not less than 10 feet and not more than 200 feet wide, and that the fallow strips shall not occupy more than two-thirds of the total area of the land occupied by such rows or strips of crops and fallow, the fallow strips being measured from a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the rows or strips of the erosion-resisting crop. Fallow strips for which credit is given under this practice cannot qualify under practice 7.

9. Contour farming intertilled crops.—20 cents per acre.

This practice consists of the planting and cultivation of row crops following the contour, as determined by a farm level or surveyor's instrument, or following established terraces. If the land is not terraced, the rows must follow guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 7.

10. Contour listing cropland.—25 cents per acre.

The furrows shall be made with a regular double moldboard lister or with a chisel of approved design or other implement accomplishing the same results, as soon as possible after harvest and according to the specifications given herein.

(a) The furrows shall not be more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and shall, if listed, not be less than 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep, or if chiseled, not be less than 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep; (b) the furrowing shall be done with the contour of the land, following guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1, or following

established terraces; (c) the contour shall be maintained until final preparation of the land for a crop.

On slopes averaging greater than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to each 100 feet, the contour listing must be in combination with terracing. These specifications shall apply where contour listing is used in protecting summer fallow, except that such contour listing shall not qualify under this practice 10. Contour listing within 30 days of seeding shall not qualify as a soil-building practice. Basin listing on the contour will qualify under this practice if done in accordance with the above specifications.

11. Seeding small-grain crops for harvest in 1942, sorghums, and Sudan grass, on the contour.—15 cents per acre.

The crop must be solid-seeded with a grain drill and must follow guide lines established with a standard farm level or surveyor's instrument at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1 or following established terraces. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 7.

12. Pit cultivation of cropland.—15 cents per acre.

This must be done with an approved basin lister which will dam the lister furrows at regular intervals or with another implement accomplishing similar results. The furrows are not to be more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and not less than 4 inches deep and the pits or basins must occupy at least 25 percent of the land. On slopes greater than 2 percent, this practice will not qualify unless done on the contour following guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1, or must follow established terraces. These same specifications shall apply where pit cultivation is used in protecting summer fallow except that such practice shall not qualify under this practice 12. Pit cultivation on the contour will not qualify under this practice, but will qualify under practice 10 if meeting other specifications of that practice. Pit cultivation as a part of a seeding operation shall not qualify as a soil-building practice. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 7.

Seedings

Lime and phosphate must be applied in recommended amounts and in accordance with approved methods in connection with grasses and legumes seeded in fields where it is known that the availability of either of these materials is not sufficient to assure a successful growth of the crop being seeded. Self-seeded or volunteer crops will not be considered to have been seeded under practices 13 through 17, and therefore will not qualify for payment under these practices.

13. Seeding adapted varieties of alfalfa or lespedeza sericea on a properly prepared seedbed.—\$1.50 per acre.

14. Seeding permanent pasture grasses or pasture mixtures.—\$3.50 per acre.

Credit will not be given for this practice when carried out on depleted pasture land or on land on which a permanent vegetative cover is being established in 1942 under practice 15 or 16 or has been established under previous agricultural conservation programs.

In McCurtain, Choctaw, Pushmataha, Bryan, Atoka, Latimer, LeFlore, Pittsburg, and Coal Counties, a mixture of at least 10 pounds of Dallis grass and two or more of the following legumes must be seeded at not less than the rates specified: Yellow hop, 3 pounds; Korean lespedeza, 10 pounds; black medic, 3 pounds; clean bur-clover, 3 pounds, or 10 pounds in burs. (Where Dallis grass is not adapted, this practice is not applicable and practice 15 may be used.)

In western Oklahoma, seedings under this practice must be made on land that has a cover. A desirable cover crop is a good growth of Sudan grass or

sorghums that have been mowed with stubble around 10 inches in height on which no seed has been produced. This cover crop may be secured under practice 21. If this type of cover is not available, cover on the land must meet the approval of the county committee. Seedings must occur in late March or early April and in the following amounts in accordance with the type of soil: On sandy to heavy upland soil when seeded alone, 10 pounds of blue grama or 20 pounds of side-oats grama; or on heavy to semiheavy upland soil, a mixture of 10 pounds of blue grama and 5 pounds of side-oats grama; on sandy or semisandy upland soil, 6 pounds of blue grama and 9 pounds of side-oats grama. The above rates of seeding are considering that the seed is average in germination. In instances where average seed is not obtainable, the rate of seeding should be increased. On bottom land, 5 pounds of switch grass or 20 pounds of side-oats grama may be seeded, or if a mixture, 3 pounds of switch grass and 9 pounds of side-oats grama. There are other types of grasses that might be seeded in western Oklahoma, but seed is ordinarily not available. Subject to recommendation and approval of the State committee, other adapted grasses may be seeded under this practice and in accordance with the prescribed method.

For central and eastern Oklahoma, 12 pounds of big or little blue-stem blue grama, or side-oats grama may be seeded alone, or 6 pounds of big or little bluestem, 3 pounds of blue grama, and 3 pounds of side-oats grama may be seeded as a mixture. Seedings in this section should be on land with some protection, preferably similar to the protection recommended for the western area, but need not be as complete since there is more available moisture. Seedings should not be made on land that does not have sufficient cover to protect it from erosion. Seedings should occur in late March or early April.

15. Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover by planting sod pieces of Bermuda or buffalo grass.—\$4.50 per acre.

Sodding must be accomplished by the planting of a sod piece for not less than each 20 square feet. Mixtures of legumes with buffalo grass soddings will not be required. Where Bermuda grass sod is used in order to obtain a permanent pasture, two or more of the following legumes must be seeded on the sodded acreage at not less than the prescribed rate: Yellow hop clover, 3 pounds; Korean lespedeza, 10 pounds; black medic, 10 pounds; bur-clover, 3 pounds. The use of legumes is required with sodded Bermuda grass in the following counties: Washington, Tulsa, Okmulgee, Hughes, Pontotoc, Murray, Carter, Love and all counties lying east thereof. In counties west of these where Bermuda sod is used and legumes are not required, one sod piece for each 15 square feet of area must be used. In any instance, 75 percent of the sod pieces must be growing at the time of checking performance.

16. Seeding any of the following crops on a suitable well-prepared seedbed at not less than the specified rate.—

(a) Yellow hop clover, black medic, annual ryegrass, and red clover.—75 cents per acre.

The seeding rate for these crops shall not be less than the minimum rates indicated herewith: yellow hop clover, 5 pounds; black medic, 10 pounds; and annual ryegrass, 20 pounds. Red clover will qualify if seeded at the rate of 8 pounds in Ottawa, Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Cherokee, and Adair Counties.

If these legumes are seeded as a mixture, the seeding rate of each legume in the mixture shall be that amount which is obtained by dividing the seeding rate for each legume when seeded alone by the total number of legumes in the mixture. The maximum payment that may be earned on this practice on an acre of land is 75 cents.

(b) Seeding biennial sweetclover or annual sweetclover.—50 cents per acre.

The seeding rate for these crops shall be not less than 10 pounds per acre. If mixtures are seeded containing biennial or annual sweetclover for any of the crops named under (a) above, the soil-building payment will be computed at 50 cents per acre.

Credit will not be given for seedings under this practice in combination with practice 14.

17. Seeding winter legumes or white Dutch clover.—\$1.50 per acre.

These crops must be properly inoculated in all cases and must be seeded on a suitable well-prepared seedbed. Seedings must be at not less than the following rates and prior to the dates specified:

Vetch—15 pounds per acre—November 10.

Austrian winter peas—20 pounds per acre—November 10.

Bur-clover (clean)—12 pounds per acre (or the equivalent of seed in burs)—October 20.

White Dutch clover—3 pounds per acre—November 10.

(Payment will not be made for seeding white Dutch clover on land where any other seeding payment is made in 1942.)

18. Seeding annual lespedeza.—75 cents per acre.

The lespedeza must be seeded on a suitable well-prepared seedbed at not less than 15 pounds per acre and prior to May 1. The seed should be properly inoculated and free from dodder. No credit will be given for seeding lespedeza on land on which lespedeza was grown in 1941.

19. Application of 48 pounds of available phosphate P_2O_5 to, or with a full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, annual ryegrass, or permanent pastures, if such crops are not seeded or grown with soil-depleting crops.—\$1.65.

Some of the materials which will supply this amount of phosphate are:

300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate

240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate

100 pounds of 48 percent triple superphosphate

A 100-pound bag of phosphate furnished by the AAA.

The material must be evenly distributed. The crops to which the material is applied must not be seeded or grown with a soil-depleting crop. Winter legumes sown in row-crop middles are not considered as seeded or grown with a soil-depleting crop. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, or annual ryegrass, application must be made at or before the time of seeding. Application may be made to volunteer lespedeza between February 1 and June 1, 1942. In the case of lespedeza seeded with small grains, the material must not be applied before the grain crop is harvested nor after July 15.

20. Application of one ton of ground limestone.—\$2.00.

The limestone must contain at least 85 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and shall be ground fine enough for 95 percent or more of it to pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent or more of it to pass through a 60-mesh sieve. When only 30 to 39 percent of the limestone passes through a 60-mesh sieve, 2,500 pounds will be considered the equivalent of 1 ton, or if only 20 to 29 percent of the limestone passes through a 60-mesh sieve 3,000 pounds will be considered the equivalent of 1 ton. Limestone not meeting the above specifications will not be eligible for payment under this practice.

21. (a) Green manure and cover crops of summer nonlegumes.—75 cents per acre.

(b) Green manure and cover crops of legumes and winter nonlegumes.—\$1.50 per acre.

A good stand and a good growth of green manure crops must be plowed or disked under on land not subject to wind erosion. On land subject to wind erosion or where cover is being established under practice 16 a good stand and a good growth of cover crops must be left on the land. Where a green manure crop is plowed under, if not otherwise protected, it must be followed by a winter cover crop. A good growth is defined as sufficient growth of the crop to justify harvesting as hay. Green manure crops shall not include lespedeza, wheat, grain sorghums, peanuts, any crops for which credit is given in 1942 under any other practice, or soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means. Native

vegetation, second growth where a crop has been harvested, or any crop pastured so that normal growth does not occur, will not qualify under this practice as either green manure or cover crop.

Some of the crops that may qualify under (a) are sweet sorghums, Sudan grass, millets, and spring oats.

Some of the crops that may qualify under (b) are Austrian winter peas, vetch, cowpeas, soybeans, except where the seed is harvested by mechanical means, clovers, mungbeans, and nonleguminous crops seeded in the fall of 1941.

22. Summer legumes, excluding those classified as soil depleting, and excluding peanuts hogged-off, interplanted or grown in combination with soil-depleting crops.—30 cents per acre.

A good stand and a good growth must be obtained and the vines not harvested, or in the case of soybeans the seed not removed by mechanical means. A good growth is defined as sufficient growth of the crop to justify harvesting as hay. In order to qualify under this practice, the legumes must be planted at the same time or immediately following the time the intertilled crop is planted. In no case will the planting of legumes at lay-by time qualify. The summer legumes must occupy at least one-third of the land.

23. Natural reseeding (restoration) of noncrop open pasture land by nongrazing (deferred grazing).—15 cents per acre not to exceed 40 percent of item (3) of the soil-building allowance.

This practice will be approved only for bona fide livestock operators, provided that the operator submits in writing to the county committee in advance the designation of the nongrazing area. The deferred area must be kept free of livestock during the normal pasture season and must be mowed at least once during the nongrazing period, if recommended by the county committee. Infestation of prickly pear must be controlled. The remaining pasture land must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage tree growth or water shed.

The nongrazing period shall be from the start of the growth of grass in the spring until seeds have matured. For Harmon, Greer, Kiowa, Caddo, Canadian, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Haskell, and LeFlore Counties and all counties south of the counties named, the nongrazing period shall be May 1, 1942, to September 30, 1942. For all counties lying north of those named above, except Cimarron and Texas Counties, the nongrazing period shall be May 15, 1942, to October 15, 1942. The nongrazing period for Cimarron and Texas Counties shall be June 1, 1942, to October 30, 1942.

24. Renovation of permanent pastures consisting of perennial grasses or perennial grasses and legumes by mowing.—25 cents per acre for each mowing but not more than 50 cents per acre.

The mowing must control weeds and shrubs. Shrub growth too large for mowing must be removed. Growth mowed cannot be used for hay nor sold for any purpose.

25. Control of destructive plants on noncrop pasture land; provided that if the county committee determines that the control of destructive plants under this practice will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, artificial reseeding shall also be required where soil and climatic conditions permit. Written approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice if payment is made.

(a) Prickly pear and cactus:

- (1) **Light infestation, 2 to 6 percent, inclusive—50 cents per acre.**

- (2) **Medium infestation, 7 to 12 percent, inclusive—75 cents per acre.**
- (3) **Heavy infestation, above 12 percent—\$1.00 per acre.**
- (b) **Mesquite and noxious underbrush, shrubs, and bushes:**
 - (1) **Light infestation, 5 to 20 percent, inclusive—50 cents per acre.**
 - (2) **Medium infestation, 21 to 40 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.**
 - (3) **Heavy infestation, above 40 percent—\$2.00 per acre.**

Where infestation is less than the minimum percent shown under each of the above practices, coverage will be calculated by counting two or more acres as one, but not to exceed four acres as one, according to the relative facts found by the range inspector and approved by the county committee.

(c) **Eradication of infestation of sagebrush:**

- (1) **Infestation 20 percent or less—50 cents per acre.**
- (2) **Infestation above 20 percent—\$1.00 per acre.**

Mowing must be done during the months of June, July, and August and it is desirable that the area mowed have grazing withheld in accordance with practice 23. If the infested area is sandy, the mowing should occur on the lower areas of the range and sagebrush left for protection on the higher areas. Payment will be based on the percentage of ground infested. Where infestation is less than 10 percent, coverage will be calculated by counting two or more acres as one, according to the relative facts found by the range inspector and approved by the county committee. Where infestation is less than the minimum percent shown under each of the above practices, coverage will be calculated by counting 2 or more acres as 1, not to exceed 4 acres as 1, according to the relative facts found by the county committee or its representative.

NOTE.—The degree of infestation of destructive plants will be determined by judging the density of the growth and grading them in accordance with the percentage of the ground covered by the total spread of the plants, as estimated by the range inspector. In order to make an accurate estimate as to the percentage of coverage of such plants, the range inspector should step off a representative tenth or twentieth of an acre of infested area and measure the ground covered by all the plants under consideration that are on the area. From this he can determine the percentage of coverage on such plot or plots, then use this percentage as a basis for arriving at the percentage of the entire infested area. Also, if the county committee determines that the control of destructive plants will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to cause increased soil erosion, the use of practices 14 or 15, artificial reseeding or sodding, shall also be required.

26. Planting forest trees.—For farm forestry planting—\$7.50 per acre.

The preparation of the planting site and planting technique shall be in accordance with the best recognized methods. The species used shall be those which are recognized as suitable for the purpose of the planting and adapted to the locality. A minimum of 500 trees per acre for field and farmstead shelter-belts, and 800 trees per acre for woodland plantations, with a survival of 60 percent will be required.

Plantings must be protected from fire, livestock, and rodents, and the farm forestry plantings must be cultivated and kept free of weeds during the growing season. No credit shall be allowed for this practice unless the planting is cultivated, where necessary, and protected and maintained in accordance with the provisions set forth under practice 27. Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice. Payment will not be made under this practice for the planting and protection of forest trees if 50 percent or more of the total cost of the project is contributed by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA.

- 27. Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining, by replanting if necessary, a good stand of forest trees, or a mixture of new forest trees and shrubs, planted between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1942—\$1.50 per acre.**—(Payment will not be made for this practice in the case of trees for which payment under practice 26 is made under the 1942 Program.)

The trees shall be cultivated sufficiently during the growing season (April 1 to August 31) to control weeds and grass on the planted area. Each cultivation shall be performed in accordance with approved tillage methods. Fire and livestock shall be excluded from the planted area. Recognized rodent control practices shall be used, where necessary, to protect the plantings from damage by rodents. Proper tillage methods shall be employed and, where necessary, cover crops established to protect the plantings from wind erosion damage. An adequate stand of trees and shrubs must be maintained by replanting, if necessary, with a minimum survival of 300 trees per acre well distributed over the planted area for shelterbelts. For all other plantings, such as woodlots, etc., a minimum of 480 well-distributed trees per acre shall be considered adequate.

- 28. Control of bindweed (*convolvulus arvensis*)—\$7.50 per acre.**

Payments will be made for the control of infestation of bindweed in organized weed-control districts or upon approval of the county committee outside of organized districts where infestation is limited to a single farm or where control measures are being carried out on adjoining and adjacent infested farms or there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent land. Farmers who intend to institute this practice must report to the county committee for instructions and recommendations concerning the control measures to be followed. Such measures must conform to approved methods.

- 29. Growing a home garden—\$1.50—**Credit will be given for a home garden grown on the farm for each landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on the farm.

A home garden shall not be in more than two plots and must not be used for any other purpose during the year. Vegetables grown for home use, either for consumption, fresh during the growing season, or for canning, drying, or storing, will qualify.

The home garden shall be established on the basis of approved methods of cultivation and tillage.

The home garden for the purpose of this practice shall not be less than one-half acre.

The garden shall consist of at least 10 different kinds of vegetables. Each kind of vegetable shall be planted in sufficient quantity to supply the farm family with a well-balanced vegetable diet.

Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Limestone, superphosphate, and trees will be furnished to Oklahoma farmers by the AAA where needed. Winter legume seed and terracing may be furnished, depending upon availability of legume seed and the proper organization for handling terracing as a service. When the need arises, other seeds or materials can be made available if it is found practicable to do so. Materials are furnished at the time they are needed to carry out approved soil-building practices on the farm. Later, when payments are made, a deduction for the material or service will be made from any payment earned by the producer obtaining the material or service. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction

for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made.

The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment due the person who obtained the material or service on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of the deduction for materials or services exceeds the amount of the payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 4. COTTON

A. Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except that the following acreages will not be considered as planted to cotton:

(1) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which fails to reach the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed;

(2) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which is disposed of within 10 days after notice of the amount of acreage seeded to cotton is given, where such notice is not given 10 days prior to the time bolls are first formed; or

(3) Any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

B. Farm allotments.—The same method used in determining cotton allotments for 1941 will be used for 1942. The cotton allotment for each farm in the county is a uniform percentage of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of wheat, with certain exceptions and special provisions as follows:

(1) The allotment is the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, if the highest planted and diverted acreage was less than 5 acres.

(2) The allotment is not less than 5 acres if the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 was 5 acres or more.

(3) A small reserve may be allotted to farms that would otherwise have an allotment of 5 acres or more.

(4) Except as provided in item (6) below, no allotment will be larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in any of the past 3 years.

(5) The allotment for any farm on which cotton was planted in 1939, 1940, or 1941 will be increased to 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment is thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

(6) A small reserve may be available to be used to increase allotments that are otherwise inadequate and not representative, if any allotted acreage is released by producers. All or part of a cotton allotment may be released by the operator by notifying the county committee in writing on or before April 15, 1942.

(7) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted acreages for "new" cotton farms, that is, farms on which cotton is planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1939. A permitted acreage will be determined for each "new" cotton farm for which an application in writing is filed in the county office prior to February 1, 1942. Permitted acreages will be very small and, with few exceptions, will not exceed an acreage equal to one-half of the county factor times the tilled acreage in the farm.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal cotton yield for each cotton farm as follows:

(1) If reliable records of the actual yield of cotton for each of the 5 years 1936-40 are presented by the producer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of the actual yields, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period 1936-40 reliable yield records are not available or there was no cotton produced on the farm in that year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which the county committee determines could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 5-year period. The committee's determination will be based on the yield customarily made on the farm, taking into consideration weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

(3) The average of the normal yields for all farms will not exceed the normal yield for the county.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **1.25 cent** for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the cotton allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 5. WHEAT

A. Acreage planted to wheat (on wheat allotment farms) means (1) any acreage seeded to wheat (except when it is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat), and (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after May 15, 1942.

B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages.—(1) The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine allotments for farms on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, on the basis of tillable acreage and crop-rotation practices, as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm, or the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county, and on the basis of the type of soil and topography.

(2) Not more than 3 percent of the county allotment may be apportioned as permitted acreages to "new" wheat farms, that is, those farms on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, but on which wheat is planted for harvest in 1942. Permitted acreages for "new" farms will be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

(3) The allotment or permitted acreage for any farm will be comparable to the allotments or permitted acreages determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to the foregoing factors. The allotments determined for farms in a county will not exceed their proportionate share of the county allotment.

C. Non-wheat-allotment farm means (1) a "new" wheat farm, (2) a farm for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage *seeded* to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, and (3) a farm for which a wheat allotment of more than 15 acres is determined and the county committee approves

a written request of the farm operator to have such farm considered as a non-wheat-allotment farm. The written request for the non-allotment option must be received in the county office not later than November 1, 1941, or within 15 days after notice of the allotment is mailed from the county office, whichever is later.

D. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal wheat yield for each wheat farm as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual yields per acre of wheat for the 10 years 1931-40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of such yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of such 10-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 10-year period.

(3) The yields determined under paragraph (2) of this subsection D will be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county will not exceed the county normal yield.

E. Payments and deductions.—For a wheat allotment farm, the payment is **10.5 cents** for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the wheat allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre *planted* to wheat in excess of the allotment.

For a nonwheat allotment farm, a deduction will be computed on the basis mentioned above for each acre of *wheat harvested for any purpose* after reaching maturity in excess of the larger of (1) the allotment (or permitted acreage) or (2) 15 acres.

Section 6. PEANUTS

A. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine peanut allotments for all farms for which—

(1) A 1941 peanut allotment was determined and on which peanuts were produced during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and

(2) A 1941 peanut allotment was not determined but on which peanuts were produced in 1939 or 1940.

Allotments will be determined on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts grown on the farm in the 3 years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the cropland available for the production of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the farm peanut allotment under previous programs and the 1942 farm allotments for other crops. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the 1941 farm peanut allotment will not be considered in determining the 1942 peanut allotment.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal yield of peanuts for each peanut farm. This yield will be determined on the basis of the yields of peanuts made on the farm during the 5 years 1936-40, inclusive, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **7.25 cents** for each 100 pounds of the normal yield for each acre in the peanut allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction for excess peanuts will be made unless the acreage of peanuts on the farm exceeds 1 acre.

Section 7. IRISH POTATOES

A. Definitions.

(1) **Commercial potato farm** means any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939–41 is 3 acres or more, and including also any farm on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

(2) **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes remain on the land after reaching maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine potato allotments for all commercial potato farms in the county as follows:

(1) An allotment will be determined for each commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm, taking into consideration the acreage of cropland on the farm and the allotments, if any, determined under previous programs.

(2) A small reserve is available for determining potato allotments for farms which will be commercial potato farms in 1942, but on which potatoes were not harvested in any of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941. This allotment will be determined on the basis of the acreage of cropland in the farm and the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm.

(3) No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal potato yield for each commercial potato farm on the basis of the yields of potatoes harvested on the farm in the 5 years 1936–40, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **2 cents** for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939–41. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of (1) the potato allotment or (2) 3 acres.

Section 8. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.

(1) If cotton and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including such crops as peanuts, corn, Irish potatoes, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the

same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill) all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.¹

(2) If peanuts (or Irish potatoes) and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including cotton, corn, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are less than twice the normal width for planting the crop alone in the county, all of the land shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes). If the rows or strips of peanuts (or Irish potatoes) are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts (or Irish potatoes) shall be considered as planted to peanuts (or Irish potatoes); provided that if cotton and peanuts are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton, and, in addition, each row of peanuts shall be considered to occupy a strip of land 2 feet in width.¹

(3) If an allotment crop and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legume hay crops, occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land shall be considered as planted to the allotment crop if the rows or strips of the allotment crop are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips of the allotment crop are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(4) If an allotment crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

Section 9. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

A. Persons eligible to file applications.—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the 1942 agricultural conservation payment may be computed and

(1) who is determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to the whole of or a share in any of the crops, or its proceeds, grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as an owner-operator, or

(2) who is owner or operator of a farm and participates thereon in 1942 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and manner of filing application and information required.—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office on or before March 31, 1943, for farms for which work sheets are on file in the county office executed under previous conservation programs or not later than March 31, 1942. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required for any

¹ It is to be noted that by double or consecutive cropping, interplanting, or strip cropping the same piece of land may be classified as devoted to more than one allotment crop.

farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon or for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

C. Application for other farms.—If a person makes application for payment for a farm or range land in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must make application for payment for all such farms. Upon request by the State committee, any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another.

Section 10. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments.—The payment or deduction computed for any farm for cotton, wheat, peanuts, and potatoes shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest [or at the time it approves the application for the payment if the application is approved prior to harvest], to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1942, except that:

(1) **Crop failure, etc.**—If a crop is not grown on the farm, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bed disease, the net payment or net deduction computed for the crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested.

(2) **Underplanting cotton.**—If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment and the acreage of cotton planted, or which would have been planted, thereon by any producer is a substantially smaller proportionate share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm than he normally plants thereon, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree in writing, the payment computed for cotton for the farm shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire acreage in the cotton allotment had been planted and harvested. The acreage share so determined for any person shall not be less than his acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm.

(3) **Separately owned tracts.**—Where a farm for which a wheat allotment is determined consists of two or more separately owned tracts and the acreage of one or more allotment crop will not represent an equitable basis for dividing the share of the payments computed for the landlords for such crop or crops with respect to the farm, the share of each landlord in the net payment computed with respect to allotment crops on the farm shall, upon written agreement of all landlords who are entitled to receive a share of any allotment crop or its proceeds, as shown by their signatures on Form SRS-11, be that share so agreed upon as fairly reflecting the contribution of each such landlord to performance with respect to the allotment crop. If there is a net deduction with respect to the farm, the provisions of this paragraph are not applicable.

B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices.—The payment earned in carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out soil-building practices on the farm under the 1942 program, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each soil-building practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Other deductions.—The deductions for insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops shall be made pro rata from net payments for allotments.

The deductions for (1) failure to prevent wind or water erosion, (2) breaking out native sod, and (3) failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs shall be divided among the persons in the proportion that the county committee finds that they were responsible therefor.

D. Proration of net deductions.—If the payments for a farm exceed the deductions, the net deduction for any person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net payments. If the deductions for a farm equal or exceed the payments, no payment will be made for the farm, and the amount of the deductions in excess of the payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions.

Section 11. MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS

A. Failure to prevent wind or water erosion.—There shall be a deduction of \$1.00 for each acre of land in Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward Counties subject to serious wind or water erosion hazards with respect to which there are not adopted in 1942 methods recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee for the prevention of wind or water erosion, or both.

B. Breaking out native sod.—There shall be a deduction of \$3.00 for each acre of native sod or any other land on which a permanent vegetative cover has been established which is broken out during the period December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942, inclusive, unless the breaking out of such land is approved by the county committee as a good farming practice and an equal acreage of cropland on the same farm is restored to permanent vegetative cover, such cropland to be in addition to that designated as restoration land. (Applicable only in the following counties: Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward.)

Section 12. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of

increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200. The increases will be the same as last year and may be found in a copy of the 1941 handbook or secured from the county AAA office.

Section 13. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments (prior to deduction for association expenses) to any person under the 1942 program and the Naval Stores Conservation Program are limited to a maximum of \$10,000. In the case of individuals, partnerships, or estates, this limitation applies to the payments in a State. In the case of persons other than individuals, partnerships, or estates, the limitation applies to the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Detailed information regarding this provision may be obtained from the county or State AAA office. All or any part of the payment which otherwise would be or has been made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he adopts or participates in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade or which would have the effect of evading this limitation.

Section 14. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

If the deductions computed for any farm exceed the payment computed for the farm, each person's share of the amount by which the deduction exceeds the payment shall be deducted from the payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farm or farms or ranching units in Oklahoma.

Section 15. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES

There shall be deducted from the payments for any farm the pro rata share that the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section 16. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of a payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if:

(a) He adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs;

(b) He offsets or participates in offsetting, in whole or in part, during the 1942 program year by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, the performance for which the payment is otherwise authorized; or

(c) He adopts during the 1942 program year any practice on grazing land, forest land, or woodland owned or controlled by him which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program include, but are not limited to, the following cases and the amount of

the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case is as follows:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge a tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to him all or a portion of the Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that a tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers from an application for payment or other official document required to be filed under the 1942 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required to be submitted in respect to a farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more persons of any Government payment to which they are entitled.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires a tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money, supplies, or services, to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment instructions (ACP-70).

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails or refuses to file or knowingly falsifies any report required under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for him in the State in which the overplanting occurred.

(8) **Practice:** A person who otherwise qualifies for payment rents land for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset his performance by

substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person who otherwise qualifies for payment if he were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.

(9) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if it is found that he furnished labor, machinery, work stock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net deduction for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crop planted, produced, or harvested.

(10) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the 1942 program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.

(11) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise substantially offsets performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in such enterprise.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made or, has been made to the tenant. There shall be withheld from, or required to be refunded by, the landlord or operator all of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the 1942 program. If the tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and his share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment computed and the payment

after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA, finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

B. Full payments made only on operated farms.—Payments, other than payments in connection with soil-building practices, will be made only to farms which are being operated during the 1942 program year.

A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the three requirements set out below is met.

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1942;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1942;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1941 or seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop;
- (f) Pastures consisting of perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses, on cropland; and
- (g) Summer fallow in 1942;

or

(2) An acreage equal to 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments is planted to one or more special crops.

(3) In areas of low rainfall if drought conditions cover a substantial area and it would not be a good farming practice to attempt to grow crops, farms may be considered to be operated where the above requirements have not been met if so recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures.—No payment will be made to any person on any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1942 program year to other land in the community in which the farm is located.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph F of this section, advances or payments on notes (executed by the producer or his predecessor-in-interest) for crop insurance premiums for the farm, and indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary), and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1942 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to him for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program with respect to the farms shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1939–41 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made to him, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves such reduction.

No change or reduction made for the purpose of diverting to the landlord or the operator payments which otherwise would be made to tenants and sharecroppers shall be approved as a justified change. In determining whether a change or reduction which results in an increased payment to the landlord or the operator is justified, the county and State committees shall consider whether in view of all the facts in the case the AAA is justified in making to the landlord or the operator payments which but for the change or reduction would have been made to tenants and sharecroppers.

The action of the county committee under the above-stated provisions of this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee and the decision of the State committee is final.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made or has been made to him in connection with the 1942 program.

F. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in the payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions issued by the AAA governing the filing of such assignments.

The assignment provision does not give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled. Neither the Secretary nor any disbursing agent is subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

G. Excess cotton acreage.—Any person who knowingly plants or causes or permits the planting of cotton on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage for the farm for 1942 shall not be eligible for any payment to that farm or range land or any other farm or range land under the 1942 program, including payments under the Naval Stores Conservation Program.

The cotton acreage allotment or permitted acreage for a farm shall be deemed to have been knowingly overplanted if notice of an excess acreage of cotton is forwarded to or made available to the farm operator prior to the beginning of harvest and the excess acreage is not disposed of within the time limit, unless due to unusual circumstances in the case it is recommended otherwise by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

Section 17. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee *in writing* to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper:

- (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment;
- (b) Any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, grazing capacity, measurement, or soil-building allowance;
- (c) The division of payment; or
- (d) Any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

Section 18. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program (referred to herein as the 1942 program)—

(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land and range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

- (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and
- (b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other lands included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Person** means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(3) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person who operates such land.

(4) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(5) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(6) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding restoration land and any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community.

(7) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm on December 1, 1941 (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(8) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(9) **Animal unit** means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

(10) **Special-crop allotments, special allotments, allotment crops, or special crops** means cotton, wheat, potato, and peanut acreage allotments or crops.

(11) **Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding Irish potatoes and English peas and sweet corn for processing.

Section 19. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the AAA, payments will be made for participation in Oklahoma in the 1942 program in accordance with the provisions of said bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may be made hereafter, and such payments are contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1941, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The provisions of the 1942 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as Congress may enact, the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as Congress may hereafter provide; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item or payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of this handbook (except sections 13 and 16A) are applicable only to farms in Oklahoma, but such provisions are not applicable to (1) counties for which special programs are approved for 1942 by the Secretary; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (3) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture; or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The 1942 Texas and Oklahoma Agricultural Conservation Handbook for Range Land also contains certain provisions of the 1942 program which are applicable to farms on which there are more than 1,920 acres of noncrop open pasture land.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons, if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land shall include only that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, unless the AAA finds that land administered by other agencies complies with all of the foregoing provisions for eligibility.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.

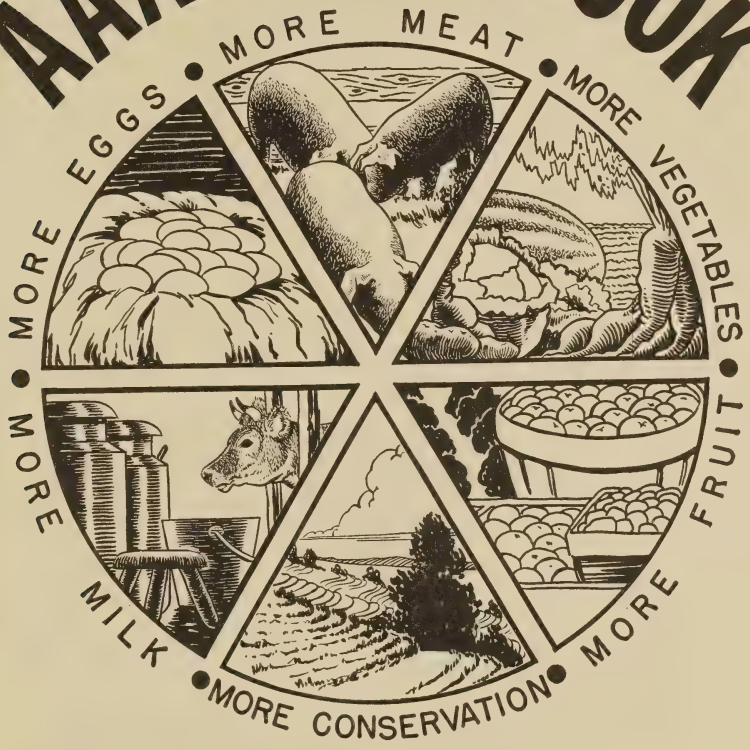
1,42
508B

SRB-601-S. C.

1942



AAA HANDBOOK



for

SOUTH CAROLINA

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

SOUTHERN DIVISION



Program effective from December 1, 1941,
to November 30, 1942



Issued October 1941



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

TO THE FARMERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

With unsettled conditions throughout the world, it is now more important than ever that American farmers make the fullest use possible of a strong farm program. That opportunity is offered to us and every other farmer in the country by the 1942 AAA farm program.

The major objectives of our program for 1942 continue to be:

- (1) To help us get a fair share of the national income.
- (2) To protect consumers by providing abundant supplies of agricultural products at prices that are fair both to them and to us.
- (3) To rebuild and maintain the productivity of our soil, thus making it possible for us to produce an abundant supply of farm products throughout the future.
- (4) To improve living conditions of farm people by increasing food and feed production for home use.

For 1942 the objectives of the program are extended to include the production of sufficient food for the countries which are resisting aggressor nations as well as for our own people. In order to do this we have been asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to increase production of pork, poultry, dairy products, certain fruits and vegetables, soybeans and peanuts for oil, as well as other food or feed crops that we need on our farms. It is your duty to study the program carefully and make the best use of the opportunities it offers. We are sure that all of these urgent needs can be met through the proper use of the program and in doing so you will conserve your soil and make needed improvements in your farm.

The handbook deals primarily with the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. There are other very important parts of our whole farm program, some of which are listed below:

1. **MARKETING QUOTAS.**—Marketing quotas are designed to assure each producer a fair share of the available market for commodities for which there is a surplus. Quotas can be used only when approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a national referendum. For 1942, marketing quotas already are in effect for tobacco and peanuts. Wheat quotas also have been proclaimed and a referendum will be held in the spring of 1942. Cotton farmers will vote in December 1941 on quotas for the 1942 crop. Any farmer who plants within his acreage allotment will be assured of a marketing quota large enough to cover his entire production of that crop.

2. **PARITY PAYMENTS.**—Farmers who participate in the AAA program usually receive parity payments. Parity payments are made from a special appropriation by Congress and are designed to bring the income of producers of certain crops nearer to parity. These payments are made only to producers of cotton, wheat, and tobacco when the price of these crops is below parity. If parity payments are made in 1942, rates will be announced later.

3. **COMMODITY LOANS.**—Commodity loans enable farmers to retain title to their crops in period of low prices, at the same time providing much-needed cash from the year's farming operations. In addition to stabilized prices, the protection the farmer gets from Government commodity loans also make it possible for the Nation to store crop reserves in years of plenty as a protection against crop failure in other years.

4. CROP INSURANCE.—It is now possible for producers of both wheat and cotton to insure their crops against losses from unavoidable causes. This insurance guarantees yield but not price. Crop insurance is issued by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, but AAA committeemen are representatives of the Corporation in the counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,

PAUL SANDERS, *Chairman*, Colleton County,

M. W. ADAMS, Marlboro County,

F. E. COPE, Orangeburg County,

L. M. LAWSON, Darlington County,

C. W. STONE, Laurens County,

D. W. WATKINS, *Director of Extension*,

R. W. HAMILTON, *Administrative Officer in Charge*.

CONTENTS

	Page
SEC. 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING OR EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES.....	1
SEC. 2. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS AND PRACTICES:	
A. County goals.....	1
B. Farm goals.....	2
C. Soil-building allowance.....	2
D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs.....	2
E. Soil-building practices.....	2
SEC. 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS.....	9
SEC. 4. COTTON:	
A. Acreage planted to cotton.....	10
B. Excess cotton acreage.....	10
C. Farm allotments.....	11
D. Farm normal yields.....	11
E. Payments and deductions.....	11
SEC. 5. TOBACCO:	
A. Farm allotments.....	11
B. Farm normal yields.....	12
C. Payments and deductions.....	12
SEC. 6. WHEAT:	
A. Acreage planted to wheat.....	12
B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages.....	12
C. Nonwheat allotment farm.....	13
D. Farm normal yields.....	13
E. Payments and deductions.....	13
SEC. 7. PEANUTS:	
A. Peanuts (definition).....	14
B. Farm allotments.....	14
C. Farm normal yields.....	14
D. Payments and deductions.....	15
SEC. 8. IRISH POTATOES:	
A. Definitions.....	15
B. Farm allotments.....	15
C. Farm normal yields.....	16
D. Payments and deductions.....	16
SEC. 9. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS:	
A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments.....	16
B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices.....	16
C. Other deductions.....	17
D. Proration of net deductions.....	17
SEC. 10. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS.....	17
SEC. 11. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000.....	17
SEC. 12. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS.....	18
SEC. 13. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.....	18
SEC. 14. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS:	
A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.....	18
B. Full payments made only on operated farms.....	20
C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures.....	21
D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.....	21
E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.....	21
F. Assignments.....	22
G. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment.....	22

VI

SEC. 15. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT:	Page
A. Persons eligible to file applications-----	22
B. Time and manner of filing application and information re- quired-----	23
C. Application for other farms-----	23
SEC. 16. APPEALS-----	23
SEC. 17. DEFINITIONS-----	23
SEC. 18. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY:	
A. Authority-----	24
B. Availability of funds-----	25
C. Applicability-----	25

SOUTH CAROLINA HANDBOOK

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

Section 1. MINIMUM ACREAGE OF SOIL-CONSERVING OR EROSION-RESISTING CROPS AND LAND USES

In order to receive full payment, each farm having a cotton, wheat, potato, peanut, or tobacco allotment must have during the program year 1 acre in the crops or land uses listed below for each 4 acres of cropland in the farm. The allotment payment will be made only to the extent by which this requirement is met. For example, a farm having 40 acres of cropland would be expected to have 10 acres of the crops or land uses listed below. If on this farm there were only 5 acres of these crops or land uses, only one-half of the allotment payment would be made.

Any acreage of the following crops or land uses will meet this requirement if grown or carried out on cropland in the 1942 program year in a workmanlike manner. Any of the following crops interplanted with intertilled row crops will not qualify. The same acre of land may count more than once if two or more of the different crops or land uses listed below are grown or carried out in accordance with good farming practices on the land during the program year. No crop will count more than once toward meeting this requirement. In order for fall-seeded crops to qualify, they must be seeded in the fall of 1941. In order for a strip of erosion-resisting crop to qualify, it must be at least 10 feet wide.

1. Biennial or perennial legumes.
2. Perennial grasses.
3. Cowpeas, soybeans, velvetbeans, lespedeza, crotalaria, sweetclover, and mixtures of cowpeas, soybeans, or velvetbeans with sorghums provided the sorghum does not constitute more than 50 percent of the harvested mixture.
4. Peanuts hogged off.
5. Thick-seeded Sudan grass.
6. Winter legumes, including but not limited to clovers, vetches, or Austrian winter peas.
7. Kudzu.
8. Fall-seeded small grains (other than wheat) not harvested for grain.
9. Ryegrass.
10. Green manure crops which qualify for payment under practice 16.
11. Forest trees.
12. Land on which approved terraces are constructed during the 1942 program year and no intertilled row crop (except those listed in this section) is grown.

Section 2. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. County goals. In order that the soil-building allowance will be used to help the farmer carry out those practices which are most needed and which could not normally be carried out without assistance, the county committee shall review the approved soil-building practices and, with the approval of the State committee, designate those practices that will qualify for payment in the county.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may set aside a part of the soil-building allowance for each farm which may be used only for carrying out a selected list of soil-building practices. The practices selected are to be those most needed and which are not usually carried out by most farmers in the county.

B. Farm goals. Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall require that the practices approved for payment for each farm shall be those which will tend to accomplish the soil-building goals established for the county. The soil-building practices approved for the farm shall not be normal farming practices, but shall be those needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, prevent erosion, and encourage economic use of the land.

C. Soil-building allowance. The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that may be made in connection with soil-building practices. This allowance for each farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) **70 cents** per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the cotton, tobacco, peanut, wheat, and potato allotments for which payments are computed and cropland in commercial orchards;

(2) **\$2.00** per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1941;

(3) **25 cents** per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1941 in excess of one-half of the number of acres of cropland, which is capable of maintaining during the normal pasture season at least one animal unit for each 5 acres of such pasture land;

(4) **\$1.00** per acre of commercial vegetables grown on the farm in 1941 where the acreage is 3 acres or more.

If the sum of the maximum payments computed for cotton, tobacco, wheat, potatoes, and peanuts, and the amounts computed under items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above is less than \$20.00, then the soil-building allowance for the farm will be increased by the amount of the difference.

In addition to the soil-building allowance computed for the farm as outlined above, a forestry allowance of \$15.00 may be earned only by planting forest trees in accordance with practice 18.

D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs. Where the county committee determines that terraces constructed, forest trees planted, or perennial legumes or pastures established, under previous agricultural conservation programs, are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, or the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program for which payment was made is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices from payments which would otherwise be made to the persons who the county committee finds were responsible for such acts.

E. Soil-building practices. The following soil-building practices shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance if included in the county and farm soil-building goals and if they are carried out during the period from December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942. However, the practices must be carried out in accordance with the specifications following each practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the

seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

No payment will be made for any practice if one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out the practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Application of Materials

1. **Application of** the following materials to, or in connection with the full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, permanent pasture, and gardens for home use:

- (a) **48 pounds of available phosphate (P_2O_5)**—\$1.65. Some materials which will supply this amount of phosphate are: 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, 100 pounds of 48 percent triple superphosphate, or a bag containing not less than 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the AAA.
- (b) **Basic slag** at the rate of \$7.80 per ton.
- (c) **50 percent muriate of potash** (or its equivalent) at the rate of \$33 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed and may be applied only to the eligible crops grown alone or in mixtures consisting solely of eligible crops. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone winter legumes, and crotalaria, application must be made at or before the time of seeding. In the case of lespedeza and crotalaria seeded with fall-seeded small grains the material must not be applied before March 15, 1942, nor after June 15, 1942. The material may be applied to volunteer lespedeza or crotalaria if the application is made between February 1 and June 15, 1942. Credit will not be given for the application of any of the above material to crotalaria or lespedeza if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1942. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as grown alone. Basic slag must be ground sufficiently fine so that a minimum of 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

2. **Application of ground limestone** (or its equivalent)—\$2.50 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS: The limestone must be 88 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent; if limestone of lower grade than this is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burned limestone.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells.

The above materials must be of sufficient fineness so that 98 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

Seedings

3. Seeding winter legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Only the winter legumes listed below may qualify. They must be seeded not later than November 15, 1942, and at not less than the indicated rates per acre.

Vetch—20 pounds in rows or 25 pounds broadcast.

Austrian winter peas—25 pounds in rows or 35 pounds broadcast.

Clean crimson clover—15 pounds (or the equivalent in chaffy seed).

Bur-clover—50 pounds in the bur.

Unless a successful crop of the particular winter legume has been grown on the land the previous year, such legume must be inoculated. Unless the legume is planted following cotton, at least 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 400 pounds of basic slag must be applied per acre. In fields where there is a known deficiency of lime, lime must be applied. The application of lime, superphosphate, or basic slag will also qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

4. Seeding annual lespedeza—\$1 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Annual lespedeza must be seeded not later than April 30, 1942, and at not less than 25 pounds per acre. At least a 75 percent stand of lespedeza must be growing at the time performance is checked. No credit will be given for seeding lespedeza on land on which lespedeza was grown in 1941.

5. Seeding crotalaria—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land must be prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. Crotalaria must be seeded not later than June 1, 1942, and at not less than 20 pounds per acre broadcast. Where there is a known deficiency of phosphate, it must be applied. Credit will be given for applying the phosphate under practice 1 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

6. Seeding lespedeza sericea—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land must be prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. Lespedeza sericea must be seeded not later than June 1, 1942, and at not less than 20 pounds of scarified seed or 35 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. Where there is a known deficiency of phosphate or lime, this material must be applied. The application of lime or phosphate will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

7. Establishment of a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land must be well prepared prior to planting and fertilized with a minimum of 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 400 pounds of basic slag, and cultivated until the vines cover the ground. A minimum of 350 evenly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing healthy growth must be on the land at the time performance is checked. To obtain this number of surviving plants, it is necessary, under normal conditions, to set out at least 500 plants per acre during the dormant season. Credit will be given for applying the phosphate or basic slag to kudzu under practice 1 if applied in accordance with the specifications for such practice.

Pasture

[Bulletin No. 99, Revised, "Permanent Pastures for South Carolina," issued by the South Carolina Extension Service, may be used, if available, as a guide for the preparation and planting of permanent pastures under practices 8, 9, 10, and 11.]

8. Establishment of a permanent pasture by sodding and seeding—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The acreage which is to be established in permanent pasture shall have the bushes and trees removed so that the pasture can be properly mowed. The topsoil must be stirred by plowing or disking, or its equivalent, to prepare a seedbed and to destroy weeds. Where the land to be established to permanent pasture is eroded, such steps as are necessary to control the erosion must be taken before the pasture is established.

The following planting is required per acre:

Fertile uplands and medium bottoms:

Bermuda grass cuttings (sod pieces planted not more than 3 feet apart or sprigs not more than 2 feet apart).

Dallis grass—5 to 10 pounds (optional).

Lespedeza—15 pounds.

White Dutch clover, Giant Dixie White Dutch, alsike, or crimson clover—3 pounds.

Moist to wet lowlands will not qualify under this practice but will qualify under practice 9 when seeded in accordance with the specifications.

At least 1,000 pounds of limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 500 pounds of basic slag must be applied per acre. The application of lime and phosphate or basic slag will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

9. Establishment of a permanent pasture by seeding an approved pasture mixture—\$3.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The acreage which is to be established in permanent pasture shall have the bushes and trees removed so that the pasture can be properly mowed. The topsoil must be stirred by plowing or disking, or its equivalent, to prepare a seedbed and to destroy weeds. Where the land to be established to permanent pasture is eroded, such steps as are necessary to control the erosion must be taken before the pasture is established.

The planting of the following mixture is required per acre:

Dallis grass—7 to 10 pounds.

Lespedeza—15 pounds.

White Dutch clover, Giant Dixie White Dutch, or alsike clover—3 pounds.

At least 1,000 pounds of limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 500 pounds of basic slag must be applied per acre. The application of lime and phosphate or basic slag will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

10. Reseeding depleted pastures—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Two or more of the following must be seeded:

Lespedeza—15 pounds.

Dallis grass—7 to 10 pounds.

White Dutch clover, Giant Dixie White Dutch, or alsike clover—3 pounds.

At least 1,000 pounds of limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate (or its equivalent) or 500 pounds of basic slag must be applied per acre. The application of lime and phosphate or basic slag will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

11. Clearing, cleaning up, and preparing for the establishment of a permanent pasture—\$3 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) The land to qualify under this practice must have prior written approval of a representative of the county committee. Such land after established to pasture must be capable of carrying one animal unit for each two acres during a pasture season of at least 5 months.

(b) The area approved must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species, and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established or the area mowed without the removal of the brush, vines, trees, and loose stones.

(c) The area approved under this practice must also be seeded or sodded and seeded during the 1942 program year in accordance with the specifications for practice 8 or 9, for which credit will be given under practice 8 or 9 if carried out in accordance with the specifications.

(d) At least 1,000 pounds of limestone and 300 pounds of 16 percent super-phosphate (or its equivalent) or 500 pounds of basic slag must be applied per acre. The application of lime and phosphate or basic slag will qualify under practice 1 or 2 if applied in accordance with specifications for such practice.

(e) The area approved for payment must be adequately fenced.

12. Renovation of permanent pastures infested with noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs by mowing—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Pastures shall consist of a mixture of perennial grasses and pasture legumes, and shall be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc., but not less than two mowings are required. The plants mowed are neither to be used for feeding purposes nor sold for any purpose. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be grubbed. All bushes and shrubs must be kept off the land.

Terracing

13. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—100 linear feet of terrace, 75 cents.

(a) The grade or fall along the terrace line shall be determined by the soil type, slope of land, and terrace length. The following table shall be used in determining terrace grades:

Length of the terrace from upper end	Fall of terrace in inches for each 100 feet			
	Sandy subsoil		Clay subsoil	
	Slope 0-6 percent	Slope 7-12 percent	Slope 0-6 percent	Slope 7-12 percent
0 to 300 feet.....	1/2	1/2	1	2
300 to 600 feet.....	1	1	2	3
600 to 900 feet.....	2	2	3	4
900 to 1,200 feet.....	3	3	4	5
1,200 to 1,500 feet.....	4	-----	5	-----

(b) The vertical distance or drop between terraces shall be determined by the slope of the land as given in the table below:

Slope of land in feet per 100 feet	Vertical distance or drop between terraces	Approximate horizontal distances between terraces
2 feet.....	2 feet 0 inches.....	100 feet.
3 feet.....	2 feet 6 inches.....	83 feet.
4 feet.....	3 feet 0 inches.....	75 feet.
5 feet.....	3 feet 6 inches.....	70 feet.
6 feet.....	4 feet 0 inches.....	67 feet.
7 feet.....	4 feet 4 inches.....	62 feet.
8 feet.....	4 feet 8 inches.....	58 feet.
9 feet.....	5 feet 0 inches.....	55 feet.
10 feet.....	5 feet 4 inches.....	53 feet.
12 feet.....	6 feet 0 inches.....	50 feet.

(c) The cross section (height and width) of terraces shall equal or exceed the specifications as given below:

Slope of land in feet per 100 feet	Minimum height—top of terrace above upper channel	Minimum width— from low point in terrace channel to center top of terrace
0 to 4 feet.....	12 inches (settled).....	7 feet.
5 to 8 feet.....	13 inches (settled).....	6 feet.
9 to 12 feet.....	15 inches (settled).....	5 feet.

(d) The terrace outlet is the point where the run-off water from the terrace is turned loose. Controlled outlets are an essential part of a terrace system and shall be protected to prevent "cutting back." The area beyond the outlets should be adequately wooded, sodded, or protected with other suitable covers. When natural protection is not available, such protection must be provided.

14. Establishment of permanent vegetative waterways of kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda grass on cropland in connection with a planned water disposal system—\$8 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions, shall extend to level ground, and shall have sufficient width to carry maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing. Payment will not be made for waterways having an area less than 0.1 acre or a width at any point of less than 15 feet.

All trees and shrubs shall be removed and, except where too severely gullied, the area shall be shaped and grubbed so that mowing will be possible. Except in gullies the topsoil shall be stirred by plowing or double disking (or its equivalent) in order to prepare a seedbed and destroy weeds. The application of 500 pounds of complete fertilizer, such as 6-8-4, or its equivalent, will be required per acre. Where there is a deficiency of lime, it must be applied. Three tons of stable manure may be substituted for the complete fertilizer requirements.

Where the waterway has excessive fall or is badly gullied, only kudzu or Bermuda grass will be approved. Waterways having gentle unbroken slopes may be established to lespedeza sericea, Bermuda grass, or kudzu.

If lespedeza sericea is used, it must be seeded not later than May 30, 1942, and at not less than 40 pounds of scarified seed or 70 pounds of unscarified seed to the acre. Adequate cover must be on the land at the time performance is checked.

If kudzu is used, a minimum of 750 evenly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing healthy growth must be on the land at the time performance is checked. To obtain this survival it is recommended that a minimum of 1,000 plants to the acre be set out.

Waterways planted to Bermuda grass must be sodded or sprigged so that there will be at least one sod piece or sprig to each 2 square feet of land. At least two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs must show healthy growth at the time performance is checked.

No additional credit for the establishment of kudzu, lespedeza sericea, or Bermuda grass will be allowed in connection with any other practice.

15. Strip cropping on the contour—35 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Strip cropping on any particular acreage shall be eligible for payment only the year in which the strips are established. Strip cropping shall consist of strips of erosion-resisting crops alternating with strips of row crops.

(a) All strips of erosion-resisting crops shall be sown broadcast or close drilled so as to cover the land uniformly and shall average not less than 40 feet in width.

(b) The strips of erosion-resisting crops must occupy at least 25 percent of the land on slopes up to 4 percent, 33⅓ percent on slopes from 4 to 8 percent, and 50 percent of the land on slopes over 8 percent. Slopes in excess of 4 percent must be terraced.

(c) On terraced land the strips of erosion-resisting crops must occupy a part of each terrace interval.

(d) The erosion-resisting strips devoted to summer-growing crops shall not be broken until the following spring unless—

1. A winter erosion-resisting crop is sown at the time of breaking, or

2. A winter erosion-resisting crop is sown on the interval between the erosion-resisting strips at the time of fall breaking.

(e) Summer erosion-resisting crops approved for strip cropping shall be lespedeza, crotalaria, Sudan grass, sorghum, cowpeas, and soybeans.

(f) Approved erosion-resisting crops for winter strip cropping shall be Austrian winter peas, vetch, crimson and bur-clover, ryegrass, and small grains if seeded with drill on the contour.

(g) The erosion-resisting strips must be perennials on slopes over 8 percent.

Green Manure and Cover Crops

16. Green manure and cover crops—

(a) **Summer- or winter-growing legumes or winter-growing nonlegumes left on the land or turned under as green manure—\$1.50 per acre.**

(b) **Seeded summer-growing nonlegumes left on the land or turned under as green manure—75 cents per acre.**

SPECIFICATIONS: Credit will not be given for lespedeza, crotalaria, kudzu, peanuts, any volunteer crop, soybeans from which the seed is harvested by mechanical means, or any crop for which payment is made under the 1942 program under any other practice.

A summer-growing crop turned under on land subject to erosion must be followed by a winter cover crop. A good stand and good growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. A good growth means a growth which, if harvested, would make approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ ton per acre of air-dry legumes or winter-growing nonlegumes or approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre of air-dry summer-growing nonlegumes.

17. Cowpeas, velvetbeans, crotalaria, or soybeans, interplanted or grown in combination with intertilled row crops—30 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A good stand and good growth must be obtained and the vines not harvested, or in the case of soybeans the seed removed by mechanical means. A good growth means approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre of air-dry material (10 pounds green weight for an average plot of 100 square feet).

Forestry

18. Planting forest trees—longleaf, slash ("Cuban"), loblolly, short-leaf pines, or mixtures of these; red cedar, black locust, black walnut, yellow poplar, white ash, black cherry, red oak, white oak, or mixtures of these—\$5.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Trees shall be spaced from 5 to 8 feet apart with square or rectangular spacing that will average at least 1,000 trees per acre. There shall be a survival of 600 trees per acre averaged over each unit area of 5 acres or less, except for longleaf pine, which will be 400 trees per acre. Planting may be done at any time of year with wild seedlings lifted with a ball of earth on their roots but must be done during the dormant season if nursery stock is used. For black locust and other hardwoods, soil must be prepared for planting by flat-breaking or bedding or deep disking. Plantings must be adequately protected from fire and animals, and hardwoods must be cultivated twice the first growing season, once in June and once in July, with an interval of at least 30 days between cultivation.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice.

19. Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining hardwood trees planted between December 1, 1940, and November 30, 1941—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) The planted stand must contain a minimum of 600 living trees per acre. Where fewer trees than 600 survived, additional plantings will be necessary.

(b) The trees must be cultivated twice between May and August 31, 1942.

(c) All plantings must be fully protected from livestock by the construction of fences, if necessary. The trees must also be protected adequately to prevent damage by fire. Firebreaks must be constructed by plowing on sides adjacent to woodlands or fields having a fire hazard.

20. Construction of firebreaks—10 cents per 100 linear feet of firebreak constructed.

SPECIFICATIONS: A firebreak must consist of:

(a) A strip at least 6 feet wide cleared of all inflammable material to mineral soil or

(b) A natural barrier such as a road or stream. Woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 20 nor less than 10 acres each by a firebreak. No payment shall be made under this practice where controlled burning is practiced. Woodland areas qualifying for payment under practice 18 or 19 or under the Naval Stores Conservation Program will not qualify under this practice.

This practice applies only to counties approved by the State committee.

Miscellaneous

21. Growing a home garden for a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on a farm—\$1.50 per garden. (Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.)

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) There must be at least one-fourth acre (excluding sweetpotatoes) of garden for each family.

(b) The garden (excluding sweetpotatoes) shall be planted in not more than two pieces of ground and must be devoted to vegetables throughout the year. At least 10 different vegetables in sufficient quantities to meet all family needs must be produced, which may include roasting ear corn, crowder or field peas, tomatoes, and sweetpotatoes, grown outside the garden plot. Two or more families on the same farm may combine their gardens into a common area. Suggested basic vegetables include sweetpotatoes, Irish potatoes, collards, turnip greens, turnip roots, snap beans, crowder or field peas, lima beans, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, okra, and edible soybeans.

(c) The soil must be prepared properly and fertilized and must be kept reasonably well cultivated throughout the year.

(d) Reasonable efforts must be made to control insect pests.

(e) Adequate protection from livestock must be provided.

Section 3. CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Limestone, superphosphate, and winter legume seed will be furnished to South Carolina farmers by the A.A.A. When the need arises, other seeds or materials can be made available if it is found practicable to do so. These materials are furnished at the time they are needed to carry out approved soil-building practices on the farm. Later, when payments are made, a deduction for the material will be made from any payment earned by the producer obtaining the material. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made.

The deduction for materials shall be made from any payment due the person who obtained the material on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of the deduction for materials exceeds the amount of the payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 4. COTTON

A. Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except that the following acreages will not be considered as planted to cotton:

(1) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which fails to reach the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed;

(2) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which is disposed of within 10 days after notice of the amount of acreage seeded to cotton is given, where such notice is not given 10 days prior to the time bolls are first formed; or

(3) Any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

If cotton and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including such crops as peanuts, corn, or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land will be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton will be considered as planted to cotton.

If cotton and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legume hay crops, occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land will be considered as planted to cotton if the rows or strips of cotton are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips of cotton are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton will be considered as devoted to such crop.

If cotton is planted in commercial orchards or in asparagus, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton will be considered as devoted to such crop. It is to be noted that by double or consecutive cropping, interplanting, or strip cropping the same piece of land may be classified as devoted to more than one allotment crop.

B. Excess cotton acreage. Any person who knowingly plants or causes or permits the planting of cotton on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage for the farm for 1942 shall not be eligible for any payment on that farm or any other farm under the 1942 program (including payments under the Naval Stores Conservation Program).

The cotton acreage allotment or permitted acreage for a farm shall be deemed to have been knowingly overplanted if notice of an excess acreage of cotton is forwarded to or made available to the farm operator prior to the beginning of harvest and the excess acreage is not disposed of within the time limit, unless due to unusual circumstances in the case it is recommended otherwise by

the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

C. Farm allotments. The same method used in determining cotton allotments for 1941 will be used for 1942. The cotton allotment for each farm in the county is a uniform percentage of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of wheat and tobacco, with certain exceptions and special provisions as follows:

(1) The allotment is the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, if the highest planted and diverted acreage was less than 5 acres.

(2) The allotment is not less than 5 acres if the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 was 5 acres or more.

(3) A small reserve may be allotted to farms that would otherwise have an allotment of 5 acres or more.

(4) Except as provided in item (6) below, no allotment will be larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in any of the past 3 years.

(5) The allotment for any farm on which cotton was planted in 1939, 1940, or 1941 will be increased to 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment is thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

(6) A small reserve may be available to be used to increase allotments that are otherwise inadequate and not representative, if any allotted acreage is released by producers. All or part of a cotton allotment may be released by the operator by notifying the county committee in writing on or before April 15, 1942.

(7) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted acreages for "new" cotton farms, that is, farms on which cotton is planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1939. A permitted acreage will be determined for each "new" cotton farm for which an application in writing is filed in the county office prior to February 1, 1942. Permitted acreages will be very small and, with few exceptions, will not exceed an acreage equal to one-half of the county factor times the tilled acreage in the farm.

D. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal cotton yield for each cotton farm as follows:

(1) If reliable records of the actual yields of cotton for each of the 5 years 1936-40 are presented by the producer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of the actual yields, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period 1936-40 reliable yield records are not available or there was no cotton produced on the farm in that year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which the county committee determines could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 5-year period. The committee's determination will be based on the yield customarily made on the farm, taking into consideration weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

(3) The average of the normal yields for all farms will not exceed the normal yield for the county.

E. Payments and deductions. The payment is 1.25 cent for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the cotton allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 5. TOBACCO

A. Farm allotments. An allotment for flue-cured or Burley tobacco will be determined for each farm on which either kind of such tobacco was produced in one or more of the 5 years 1937-41.

In the case of flue-cured tobacco, the farm allotments for 1942 will be the same as the 1941 allotments.

In the case of Burley tobacco, the 1942 farm allotments will be 90 percent of the 1941 allotments, except that no allotment of 1 acre or less will be reduced for 1942.

A small reserve is available for making adjustments in Burley and flue-cured tobacco allotments.

Notwithstanding any foregoing provision, in the case of violation of marketing quota regulations for the 1941-42 marketing year any flue-cured or Burley tobacco allotment may be decreased by that percentage which the amount of tobacco marketed in violation of such regulations is of the marketing quota.

For any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 and a request for a "new-grower" allotment is filed in writing in the county office prior to February 1, 1942, a permitted acreage will be determined on the basis of the tobacco-producing experience of the farm operator; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco; crop-rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

B. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal tobacco yield for each tobacco farm on the basis of the normal yield determined for the farm in 1941, taking into consideration any factors affecting the production of tobacco on the farm and the yields obtained on other farms in the locality which are similar.

The normal yield for any farm on which tobacco is produced in 1942 for the first time since 1936 will be that yield per acre which is fair and reasonable for the farm as compared with yields for other farms in the locality on which the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco are similar.

C. Payments and deductions. The payment is **0.7 cent** for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the tobacco allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of tobacco harvested in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 6. WHEAT

A. Acreage planted to wheat means (1) any acreage seeded to wheat (except when it is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat or containing 25 percent or more by weight of rye, vetch, or Austrian winter peas, and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat), and (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after May 1, 1942.

B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages. (1) The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine allotments for farms normally seeding more than 10 acres of wheat and on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, on the basis of tillable acreage and crop-rotation practices, as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm, or the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county, and on the basis of the type of soil and topography.

(2) Not more than 3 percent of the county allotment may be apportioned as permitted acreages to "new" wheat farms, that is, those

farms on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, but on which wheat is planted for harvest in 1942. Permitted acreages for "new" farms will be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

(3) The allotment or permitted acreage for any farm will be comparable to the allotments or permitted acreages determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to the foregoing factors. The allotments determined for farms in a county will not exceed their proportionate share of the county allotment.

C. Nonwheat allotment farm means (1) a "new" wheat farm, (2) any farm for which no wheat allotment is determined, (3) any farm for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage *seeded* to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, (4) any farm for which a wheat allotment of more than 15 acres is determined and on which wheat is normally seeded for green manure, hay, or pasture, or will be planted for such use in 1942, and the county committee approves the operator's written request to have such farm considered as a nonwheat allotment farm, if the request is made not later than November 1, 1941, or within 15 days after notice of the allotment is mailed from the county office, whichever is later, and (5) with the approval of the county committee, any farm from which no wheat is sold and on which the acreage of wheat normally harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity is not in excess of 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

D. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal wheat yield for each wheat farm as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual yields per acre of wheat for the 10 years 1931-40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of such yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of such 10-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 10-year period.

(3) The yields determined under paragraph (2) of this subsection D will be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county will not exceed the county normal yield.

E. Payments and deductions. For a wheat allotment farm, the payment is **10.5 cents** for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the wheat allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre *planted* to wheat in excess of the allotment.

For a nonwheat allotment farm, a deduction will be computed on the basis mentioned above for each acre of *wheat harvested for any purpose* after reaching maturity in excess of the largest of (1) the allotment (or permitted acreage), (2) 15 acres, or (3) if no wheat is

sold from the farm, 3 acres per family living on the farm and having an interest as a producer in the wheat crop grown thereon.

Section 7. PEANUTS

A. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

If peanuts and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including corn, Irish potatoes, or truck crops) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of peanuts are less than twice the normal width for planting the crop alone in the county, all of the land will be considered as planted to peanuts. If the rows or strips of peanuts are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts will be considered as planted to peanuts; provided that if cotton and peanuts are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land will be considered as planted to cotton, and, in addition, each row of peanuts will be considered to occupy a strip of land 2 feet in width.

If peanuts and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legume hay crops, occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land will be considered as planted to peanuts if the rows or strips of peanuts are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips of peanuts are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts will be considered as devoted to such crop.

If peanuts are planted in commercial orchards or in asparagus, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts will be considered as devoted to such crop. It is to be noted that by double or consecutive cropping, interplanting, or strip cropping the same piece of land may be classified as devoted to more than one allotment crop.

B. Farm allotments. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine peanut allotments for all farms for which—

(1) A 1941 peanut allotment was determined and on which peanuts were produced during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and

(2) A 1941 peanut allotment was not determined but on which peanuts were produced in 1939 or 1940.

Allotments will be determined on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts grown on the farm in the 3 years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the cropland available for the production of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the farm peanut allotment under previous programs and the 1942 farm allotments for other crops. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the 1941 farm peanut allotment will not be considered in determining the 1942 peanut allotment.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal yield of peanuts for each peanut farm. This yield will be determined on the basis of the yields of peanuts made on the farm during the 5 years 1936-40, inclusive, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is 7.25 cents for each 100 pounds of the normal yield for each acre in the peanut allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction for excess peanuts will be made unless the acreage of peanuts on the farm exceeds 1 acre.

Section 8. IRISH POTATOES

A. Definitions.

(1) **Commercial potato farm** means any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-41 is 3 acres or more, and including also any farm on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

(2) **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes remain on the land after reaching maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

If potatoes and another crop that is ordinarily intertilled (including corn or truck crops, but excluding legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of potatoes are less than twice the normal width for planting the crop alone in the county, all of the land will be considered as planted to potatoes. If the rows or strips of potatoes are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by potatoes will be considered as planted to potatoes; provided that if cotton and potatoes are grown in alternate rows or strips, or both, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land will be considered as planted to cotton, and, in addition, each row of potatoes will be considered to occupy a strip of land $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width.

If potatoes and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily solid-seeded, including legume hay crops, occupy the land at the same time and are in alternate rows or strips, or both, all of the land will be considered as planted to potatoes if the rows or strips of potatoes are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips of potatoes are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by potatoes will be considered as devoted to such crop.

If potatoes are planted in commercial orchards or in asparagus, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the potatoes will be considered as devoted to such crop. It is to be noted that by double or consecutive cropping, interplanting, or strip cropping the same piece of land may be classified as devoted to more than one allotment crop.

B. Farm allotments. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine potato allotments for all commercial potato farms in the county as follows:

(1) An allotment will be determined for each commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm,

taking into consideration the acreage of cropland on the farm and the allotments, if any, determined under previous programs.

(2) A small reserve is available for determining potato allotments for farms which will be commercial potato farms in 1942, but on which potatoes were not harvested in any of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941. This allotment will be determined on the basis of the acreage of crop land in the farm and the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm.

(3) No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

C. Farm normal yields. The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal potato yield for each commercial potato farm on the basis of the yields of potatoes harvested on the farm in the 5 years 1936-40, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions. The payment is 2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939-41. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of (1) the potato allotment or (2) 3 acres.

Section 9. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments. The payment or deduction computed for any farm for cotton, wheat, peanuts, tobacco, and potatoes shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest [or at the time it approves the application for the payment if the application is approved prior to harvest] to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1942, except that:

(1) **Crop failure, etc.** If a crop is not grown on the farm, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, insects, or plant-bed disease, the net payment or net deduction computed for the crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested.

(2) **Underplanting cotton.** If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment and the acreage of cotton planted, or which would have been planted, thereon by any producer is a substantially smaller proportionate share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm than he normally plants thereon, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree in writing, the payment computed for cotton for the the farm shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire acreage in the cotton allotment had been planted and harvested. The acreage share so determined for any person shall not be less than his acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm.

B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices. The payment earned in carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid

to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out soil-building practices on the farm under the 1942 program, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each soil-building practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Other deductions. The deductions for insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops shall be made pro rata from net payments for cotton, wheat, tobacco, potatoes, and peanuts.

The deductions for (1) failure to prevent wind and water erosion, (2) breaking out native sod, and (3) failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs shall be divided among the persons in the proportion that the county committee finds that they were responsible therefor.

D. Proration of net deductions. If the payments for a farm exceed the deductions, the net deduction for any person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net payments. If the deductions for a farm equal or exceed the payments, no payment will be made for the farm, and the amount of the deductions in excess of the payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions.

Section 10. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200. The increases will be the same as last year and may be found in a copy of the 1941 handbook or secured from the county AAA office.

Section 11. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments, prior to deduction for association expenses, to any person under the 1942 program and the Naval Stores Conservation Program is limited to a maximum of \$10,000. In the case of individuals, partnerships, or estates, this limitation applies to the payments in a State. In the case of persons other than individuals, partnerships, or estates, the limitation applies to the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Detailed information regarding this provision may be obtained from the county or State AAA office. All or any part of the payment which otherwise would be or has been made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he adopts or participates in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade or which would have the effect of evading this limitation.

Section 12. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

If the deductions computed for any farm exceed the payment computed for the farm, each person's share of the amount by which the deduction exceeds the payment shall be deducted from the payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farm or farms in South Carolina.

Section 13. DEDUCTION FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES

There shall be deducted from the payments for any farm the pro rata share as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section 14. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program. All or any part of a payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if:

(a) He adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs;

(b) He offsets or participates in offsetting, in whole or in part, during the 1942 program year by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, the performance for which the payment is otherwise authorized; or

(c) He adopts during the 1942 program year any practice on forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program include, but are not limited to, the following cases and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case is as follows:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge a tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to him all or a portion of the Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that a tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers from an application for payment or other official document required to be filed under the 1942 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or other-

wise falsifies the record required to be submitted in respect to a farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more persons of any Government payment to which they are entitled.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires a tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money, supplies, or services, to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment instructions (ACP-70).

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing quotas are in effect or fails or refuses to file or knowingly falsifies any report required under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for him in the State in which the overplanting occurred.

(8) **Practice:** A person who otherwise qualifies for payment rents land for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset his performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person who otherwise qualifies for payment if he were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.

(9) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if it is found that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net deduction for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested.

(10) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the 1942 program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a

financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.

(11) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in such enterprise.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made or has been made to the tenant. There shall be withheld from, or required to be refunded by, the landlord or operator all of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the 1942 program. If the tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and his share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA, finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

B. Full payments made only on operated farms: Payments, other than payments in connection with soil-building practices will be made only to farms which are being operated during the 1942 program year.

A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the two requirements set out below is met:

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1942;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1942;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1941 or seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);

(d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);

(e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942 for pasture or to be turned under as a green manure crop; and

(f) Pastures consisting of perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses, on cropland.

— or —

(2) An acreage equal to 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments is planted to one or more special crops.

C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures. No payment will be made to any person on any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1942 program year to other land in the community in which the farm is located.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims. Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances [except as provided in paragraph F of this section, advances or payments on notes (executed by the producer or his predecessor-in-interest) for crop insurance premiums for the farm, and indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary], and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices. If on any farm in 1942 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to him for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farm during the 3 years 1939-41 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made to him, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves such reduction.

No change or reduction made for the purpose of diverting to the landlord or the operator payments which otherwise would be made to tenants and sharecroppers shall be approved as a justified change. In determining whether a change or reduction which results in an increased payment to the landlord or the operator is justified, the county and State committees shall consider whether in view of all the facts in the case the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is

justified in making to the landlord or the operator payments which but for the change or reduction would have been made to tenants and sharecroppers.

The action of the county committee under the above-stated provisions of this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee and the decision of the State committee is final.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud, or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made or has been made to him in connection with the 1942 program.

F. Assignments. Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in the payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions issued by the AAA governing the filing of such assignments.

The assignment provision does not give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled. Neither the Secretary nor any disbursing agent is subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

G. Deductions in case of erroneous notice of acreage allotment. Notwithstanding the deduction provisions of the 1942 program, in any case where, through error in the county or State office, a producer was officially notified in writing of an allotment or permitted acreage for a commodity larger than the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage for that commodity and the county and State committees find that the producer, acting upon information contained in the erroneous notice, planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the finally approved allotment or permitted acreage, the producer will not be considered to have exceeded the allotment or permitted acreage for such commodity unless he planted an acreage to the commodity in excess of the acreage stated in the notice erroneously issued, and the deduction for excess acreage will be made only with respect to the acreage in excess of that stated in the notice erroneously issued.

Section 15. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

A. Persons eligible to file applications. An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the 1942 agricultural conservation payment may be computed and

(1) Who is determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to the whole of or a share in any of the crops, or its proceeds, grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as an owner-operator, or

(2) Who is owner or operator of a farm and participates thereon in 1942 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and manner of filing application and information required. Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office on or before March 31, 1943, for farms for which work sheets are on file in the county office executed under previous conservation programs or not later than March 31, 1942. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnishes any information required for any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person for a share of the crops grown thereon or for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

C. Application for other farms. If a person makes application for payment in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must make application for payment for all such farms. Upon request by the State committee, any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another.

Section 16. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee *in writing* to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper:

- (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment;
- (b) Any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, usual acreage, normal or actual yield, grazing capacity, measurement, or soil-building allowance;
- (c) The division of payment; or
- (d) Any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

Section 17. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program (referred to herein as the 1942 program):

1. **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

- (a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Admin-

istration, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with work stock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

2. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation. Cropland will include land (1) on which forest trees were planted in 1940 or 1941 and maintained in accordance with applicable specifications in 1942; and (2) land on which permanent pastures were established in 1939, 1940, or 1941 and maintained in accordance with approved pasture practices in 1942.

3. **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

4. **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person who operates such land.

5. **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

6. **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of the proceeds of the crops) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of the proceeds of the crops produced thereon.

7. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage on the farm in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards) from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

8. **Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops, of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding Irish potatoes and English peas and sweet corn for processing.

9. **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

10. **Animal unit** means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

11. **Special-crop allotment** means a cotton, wheat, tobacco, peanut, or potato allotment.

Section 18. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. **Authority.** Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agricul-

ture, and the authority vested thereby in the AAA, payments will be made for participation in South Carolina in the 1942 program in accordance with the provisions of said bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may be made hereafter, and such payments are contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1941, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds. The provisions of the 1942 program are necessarily subject to such legislation as Congress may enact: the making of the payments herein provided is contingent upon such appropriation as Congress may hereafter provide; and the amounts of such payments will necessarily be within the limits finally determined by such appropriation, the apportionment of such appropriation under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the extent of national participation. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the rates set forth herein by as much as 10 percent.

C. Applicability. The provisions of this handbook (except sections 11 and 14A) are applicable only to farms in South Carolina, but such provisions are not applicable to (1) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States and (2) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Lands under (2) above include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Division of Grazing or the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

The program is also applicable to land owned by the United States or by corporations wholly owned by the United States which is farmed by private persons if such land is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land shall include only that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, unless the AAA finds that land administered by other agencies complies with all of the foregoing provisions for eligibility.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.

SRB-601-Tex.

Issued October 1941.

1942

AAA HANDBOOK



for

TEXAS

1942 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

TO THE FARMERS OF TEXAS:

With unsettled conditions throughout the world, it is now more important than ever that American farmers make the fullest use possible of a strong farm program. That opportunity is offered to us and every other farmer in the country by the 1942 AAA farm program.

The major objectives of our program for 1942 continue to be:

- (1) To help us get a fair share of the national income.
- (2) To protect consumers by providing abundant supplies of agricultural products at prices that are fair both to them and to us.
- (3) To rebuild and maintain the productivity of our soil, thus making it possible for us to produce an abundant supply of farm products throughout the future.
- (4) To improve living conditions of farm people by increasing food and feed production for home use.

For 1942 the objectives of the program are extended to include the production of sufficient food for the countries which are resisting aggressor nations as well as for our own people. In order to do this, we have been asked by the Secretary of Agriculture to increase production of pork, poultry, dairy products, certain fruits and vegetables, and soybeans and peanuts for oil, as well as other food or feed crops that we need on our farms. It is our duty to study the program carefully and make the best use of the opportunities it offers. We are sure that all of these urgent needs can be met through the proper use of the program and in doing so you will conserve your soil and make needed improvements in your farm.

The handbook deals primarily with the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program.

Payments in 1942 on the allotment crops, cotton, wheat, peanuts, Irish potatoes, and rice are conditioned upon the extent to which the provisions of Section 1A or 1B, are met. These provisions are new for 1942; therefore, each farmer should study carefully the provision applying to his county before planning his farming operations for 1942.

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,

GEO. A. SLAUGHTER, *Chairman*,
C. L. THOMAS,
V. L. CADE,
WILMER T. SWINK,
BERT TANKERSLEY,

E. C. DALE,
M. C. PUCKETT,
HOWARD T. KINGSBERRY,
FRANK B. SEALE,
JOHN WEATHERLY,
ROMEO M. KORTH,

A. E. GATES,
H. H. WILLIAMSON, *Director of Extension*,
B. F. VANCE, *Administrative Officer in Charge*.

CONTENTS

	Page
SEC. 1. MINIMUM EROSION-RESISTING AND SOIL-CONSERVING REQUIREMENTS.....	1
SEC. 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS.....	3
SEC. 3. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES.....	3
SEC. 4. COTTON.....	17
SEC. 5. WHEAT.....	18
SEC. 6. PEANUTS.....	19
SEC. 7. IRISH POTATOES.....	20
SEC. 8. RICE.....	20
SEC. 9. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.....	21
SEC. 10. MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS.....	22
SEC. 11. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS.....	22
SEC. 12. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS.....	23
SEC. 13. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000.....	24
SEC. 14. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS.....	24
SEC. 15. DEDUCTIONS FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES.....	24
SEC. 16. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS.....	24
SEC. 17. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT.....	29
SEC. 18. APPEALS.....	30
SEC. 19. DEFINITIONS.....	30
SEC. 20. AUTHORITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.....	31

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
SOUTHERN DIVISION



TEXAS HANDBOOK

1942 Agricultural Conservation Program

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, payments will be made for participation in Texas in the 1942 program, in accordance with the provisions of said bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The provisions in this handbook (except sections 13 and 16A) are applicable only to farms in Texas, but such provisions are not applicable to (1) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States, and (2) lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, lands owned by the United States and administered by the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Division of Grazing, or Bureau of Biological Survey. Therefore, no payment may be made to any producer under the 1942 program with respect to such lands.

The provisions of this handbook are also not applicable to farms in Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Moore, Oldham, Sherman, and other counties for which special agricultural conservation programs are approved for 1942 by the Secretary.

The 1942 Texas and Oklahoma Agricultural Conservation Handbook for Range Land also contains certain provisions of the 1942 Program which are applicable to farms on which there are more than 1,920 acres of noncrop open pasture land.

The 1942 program is effective for the period beginning December 1, 1941, and ending November 30, 1942, in all counties except Brooks, Cameron, Duval, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Starr, Willacy, and Zapata. In the counties listed the program is effective for the period beginning November 1, 1941, and ending October 31, 1942.

Section 1. MINIMUM EROSION-RESISTING AND SOIL-CONSERVING REQUIREMENTS

A. Minimum acreage of erosion-resisting crops or land uses.—(Applicable in Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Shackelford, Callahan, Coleman, McCulloch, Mason, Gillespie, Kerr, Edwards, and Kinney Counties and all counties lying south and east of these counties.) In order to receive full payment on allotment crops, the farm must have during the program year 1 acre of cropland in the crops or land uses listed below for each 4 acres of cropland in the farm. Example: A farm having 40 acres of cropland would be expected to have 10 acres of the crops or land uses listed below. If

on this farm there were only 5 acres of these crops or land uses, the allotment payments will not exceed one-half of the maximum computed payments for allotment crops.

Any acreage of the following crops or land uses will count toward meeting the required acreage if grown or carried out *on cropland* during the program year in accordance with good farming practices:

(1) Biennial or perennial legumes, including alfalfa, lespedeza sericea, sweet-clover, crimson clover, and kudzu.

(2) Perennial grasses, including Bermuda, Rhodes, carpet, bluestem, blue grama, buffalo, Dallis, perennial native grasses, and mixtures of perennial grasses or legumes; and grasses in rotation pastures.

(3) Cowpeas, soybeans, mung beans, velvetbeans, annual sweetclover, ryegrass, Natal grass, lespedeza, and crotalaria.

(4) Winter legumes, including Austrian winter peas, vetch, bur-clover, yellow hop clover, black medic, and white Dutch clover.

(5) 1941 fall-seeded oats, barley, rye, and small grain mixtures (except wheat), not harvested for grain.

(6) Thick-seeded Sudan grass not harvested for seed.

(7) Sweet sorghums or millet for pasture.

(8) Green manure crops which qualify for payment under soil-building practice 26.

(9) Peanuts hogged-off.

(10) Forest trees.

(11) Summer-fallowed acreage when protected in accordance with the specifications of soil-building practice 7. (Applicable only in counties designated in the practice specifications.)

(12) Cropland on which approved terraces are constructed and no intertilled row crop (except those listed in this section) is grown.

(13) Fallow rice land or rice land on which noxious plants are controlled by mowing. (Applicable only to rice farms.)

Cropland on which one of the above crops volunteers will qualify. Fall-seeded crops must be seeded in the fall of 1941 to qualify. Cropland devoted to one or more of the above crops or land uses will qualify, regardless of any other use of the land, except when planted with intertilled row crops. In order for a strip of erosion-resisting crop or land use to qualify, it must be at least 10 feet wide.

The same acre of cropland may count more than once if two or more of the above crops or land uses are grown or carried out. No crop will count more than once.

B. Minimum conserving acreage.—(Applicable in all counties in which Section 1A is not applicable). In order to receive full payment on allotment crops, the farm must have devoted exclusively throughout the crop year 1 acre of cropland in the crops or land uses listed below for each 5 acres of cropland in the farm. Example: A farm having 50 acres of cropland would be expected to have 10 acres of the crops or land uses listed below. If on this farm there were only 5 acres of these crops or land uses, the allotment payment will not exceed one-half of the maximum computed payments for allotment crops.

Any acreage devoted exclusively throughout the crop year to the following crops or land uses will count toward meeting the required acreage if grown or carried out *on cropland* in accordance with good farming practices:

(1) Any perennial grasses or legumes, including new seedings, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop pastured or clipped green.

(2) Any biennial legumes, lespedeza, or annual sweetclover, including new seedings, if seeded alone or with a nurse crop pastured or clipped green.

(3) Sudan grass, millet, and annual ryegrass, for pasture.

(4) Seeded cover crops of which a good stand and good growth is left on the land. Crops qualifying under this provision include all crops qualifying under soil-building practice 26.

(5) Summer-fallowed acreage protected in accordance with the specifications of soil-building practice 7. (Applicable only in counties designated in the practice specifications.)

(6) Forest trees.

(7) Austrian winter peas, or vetch grown for seed.

(8) Idle cropland on which approved terraces are constructed during the 1942 crop year.

(9) Sweet sorghums, oats, rye, Sudan grass, or millet, cut green for hay, provided a strip one rod wide is left standing between each five-rod strip harvested.

On any farm of less than 20 acres of cropland this requirement may be met in whole or in part by growing winter cover crops or green manure crops, regardless of any other use of the same land during the 1942 crop year.

On any farm this requirement may be met in whole or in part by growing green manure or cover crops, regardless of any other use of the same land during the 1942 crop year, except that on any such farm it would be necessary that there be 1 acre of the above crops or land uses for each $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres of cropland in the farm.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS

Limestone, superphosphate, and trees will be furnished to Texas farmers by the AAA where needed. When the need arises, other seeds or materials such as winter legume seed or terracing services can be made available if it is found practicable to do so. Materials are furnished at the time they are needed to carry out approved soil-building practices on the farm. Later, when payments are made, a deduction for the material or service will be made from any payment earned by the producer obtaining the material or service. If the producer uses any such material in a manner which is not in substantial accord with the purpose for which it was furnished, an additional deduction for the material misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for such material shall be made.

The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment due the person who obtained the material or service on the same or any other farm in the county. In the event the amount of the deduction for materials or services exceeds the amount of the payment for the producer subject to deduction, the amount of such difference shall be paid by the producer to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Section 3. SOIL-BUILDING GOALS, PAYMENTS, AND PRACTICES

A. County goals.—In order that the soil-building allowance will be used to help the farmer carry out those practices which are most needed and which could not normally be carried out without assistance, the county committee shall review the approved soil-building practices and, with the approval of the State committee, designate those practices that will qualify for payment in the county.

The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may set aside a part of the soil-building allowance for each farm which may be used only for carrying out a selected list of soil-building practices. The practices selected are to be those most needed and which are not usually carried out by most farmers in the county.

B. Farm goals.—Insofar as practicable, the county committee shall require that the practices approved for payment for each farm shall be those which will tend to accomplish the soil-building goals established for the county. The soil-building practices approved for the farm shall not be normal farming practices, but shall be those needed in order to conserve and improve soil fertility, prevent erosion, and encourage economic use of the land.

C. Soil-building allowance.—The soil-building allowance is the maximum payment that may be made in connection with soil-building practices. This allowance for each farm shall be the sum of the following:

(1) **70 cents** per acre of cropland in excess of the sum of the cotton, wheat, peanut, potato, and rice allotments for which payments are computed, cropland in commercial orchards, and sugar beets for sugar;

(2) For noncrop open pasture land in the farm, provided the noncrop open pasture land in the farm does not exceed 1,920 acres. If the acreage of noncrop open pasture land in the farm is in excess of 1,920 acres, no allowance shall be computed under this item (2) but the allowance for such pasture land shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the 1942 Texas and Oklahoma Agricultural Conservation Handbook for Range Land:

(a) **8 cents** per acre in the following counties and in all counties lying west of the counties named: Wilbarger, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Stonewall, Fisher, Scurry, Howard, Martin, Midland, Upton, Pecos, and Terrell;

(b) **9 cents** per acre in the following counties: Archer, Baylor, Brooks, Callahan, Clay, Coke, Comanche, Crockett, Dimmit, Duval, Eastland, Erath, Frio, Glasscock, Irion, Jack, Jim Hogg, Jones, Kinney, LaSalle, Maverick, McMullen, Mitchell, Nolan, Palo Pinto, Reagan, Shackelford, Starr, Sterling, Stephens, Taylor, Throckmorton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Webb, Wichita, Young, Zapata, and Zavala;

(c) **10 cents** per acre in the following counties: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Brown, Burnet, Cameron, Coleman, Concho, Coryell, Edwards, Gillespie, Hamilton, Hidalgo, Hood, Jim Wells, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Lampasas, Live Oak, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, Medina, Menard, Mills, Montague, Parker, Real, Runnels, San Saba, Schleicher, Somervell, Sutton, Tom Green, Willacy, Wilson, and Wise;

(d) **11 cents** per acre in the following counties and in all counties lying east of the counties named: Cooke, Denton, Tarrant, Johnson, Hill, McLennan, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Guadalupe, Gonzales, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg.

(3) **\$2.00** per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1941.

(4) **\$1.00** per acre of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm where the normal acreage is 3 acres or more. The 1941 acreage of commercial vegetables on the farm will be considered the normal acreage unless such acreage was reduced by flood, or drought, in which case the 1941 commercial vegetable allotment will be considered the normal acreage.

If the sum of the maximum payments computed for cotton, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, and rice and the amounts computed under items (1), (2), (3), and (4) above (including any allowance computed in accordance with the provisions of the 1942 Texas and Oklahoma Agricultural Conservation Handbook for Range Land) is less than \$20.00, then the soil-building allowance for the farm shall be increased by the amount of the difference.

In addition to the soil-building allowance computed for the farm as outlined above, a forestry allowance of **\$15.00** may be earned only by planting forest trees in accordance with soil-building practice 32.

D. Deduction for failure to maintain practices for which payment was made under previous programs.—Where the county committee determines that terraces constructed, water developments

established, forest trees planted, or perennial legumes or pastures established, under previous agricultural conservation programs, are not maintained in accordance with good farming practices, or the effectiveness of any soil-building practice carried out under a previous program for which payment was made is destroyed in 1942 contrary to good farming practice, there shall be deducted an amount equal to the payment which would be made under the 1942 program for a similar amount of such practices from payments which would otherwise be made to the persons who the county committee finds were responsible for such acts.

E. Soil-building practices.—The following soil-building practices shall count toward earning the soil-building allowance if included in the county and farm soil-building goals and if they are carried out during the 1942 program year. The practices must be carried out in accordance with the specifications following each practice and be in keeping with good farming practices for the locality. No credit for a seeding practice will be given if it is determined by the county committee that the seed used was not adapted seed of such quality as to meet the requirements of good farming practice.

For farms for which that part of the soil-building allowance based on noncrop open pasture land is computed in accordance with the provisions of the 1942 Texas and Oklahoma Agricultural Conservation Handbook for Range Land, such part of the allowance may be earned only by carrying out the practices listed in the handbook for range land.

No payment will be made for any practice if one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out the practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seed, trees, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

Erosion Control

1. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided—75 cents per 100 feet.—Terraces to be approved for payment:

(a) The grade for the terrace channel may be variable but must not exceed a fall of 3 inches per 100 feet along the terrace line (level terraces preferred where adaptable, particularly on land having very little slope in low rainfall areas).

(b) Must have fills in terrace line across gullies built up to normal level for the terrace ridge.

(c) Must equal or exceed the height and width specifications and must not be spaced farther apart than the maximum widths indicated in the following table.

(d) The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected against erosion. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terrace may have individual outlets upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip may be developed or a sodded channel established. Masonry structures may be used where such vegetation is impracticable.

Slope of land in feet per 100 feet ¹	Minimum height—top of terrace above upper chan- nel		Minimum width from low point in terrace channel to center top of terrace ²		Recommen- ded average distance be- tween ter- races ³
	New terrace before ledges are plowed in	Plowed-in set- tled terrace	New terrace before ledges are plowed in	Plowed-in set- tled terrace	
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
½ or less -----	15	10	11	9	210
1 -----	16	11	11	9	150
2 -----	18	12	10	8	100
3 -----	18	12	10	8	83
4 -----	19	12½	10	8	75
5 -----	19	12½	9	7	70
6 -----	20	13	9	7	67
7 -----	20	13	9	7	64
8 or more -----	21	14	8	6	62

¹ Over ½ foot in vertical fall will be considered as 1 foot. Maximum slope on which terraces will be approved will be determined by the State committee.

² On slopes in excess of 3 percent, the minimum width specification may be disregarded, provided the area of the cross section of the terrace equals or exceeds that of a terrace constructed in accordance with minimum width specifications. The width of the lower side of terrace shall, in all cases, be at least ½ the width of the upper side of terrace, as indicated.

³ This recommended average distance, which is the horizontal spacing between terraces, must not be exceeded by more than 30 percent.

2. Constructing dams in waterways or gullies on farm land—25 cents per dam.

No dams will be approved where less than 6 dams are constructed in any one waterway or gully. Stake, wire, sod, brush, or rock dams, and similar structures, will be regarded as dams for the purpose of this practice. Dams must be constructed in accordance with specifications issued by the State committee. Prior approval of the county committee must be secured before this practice is carried out.

3. Earthen tanks or reservoirs—15 cents per cubic yard of material moved and used in the construction of a dam not in excess of 2,000 cubic yards per dam, and 10 cents per cubic yard in excess of 2,000 cubic yards per dam; 7½ cents per cubic yard for all material moved in the construction of a tank or reservoir when not used in the construction of a dam.

Where it is determined by the county committee that any existing dam does not constitute a suitable watering place for livestock and that the enlargement of such dam will contribute to the effectuation of the purposes of the program, payment will be made at the same rate and under the same specifications as apply to the construction of new earthen dams and reservoirs.

The site for the reservoir or dam shall be inspected and if the dam to be constructed will be 8 feet or more in height or will consist of approximately 300 cubic yards or more of earth, or in all cases where the surface of the ground on which the dam is to be built is extremely irregular, a preliminary survey shall be made before construction is started. At least one bench mark shall be established far enough from the dam so that it will not be disturbed during construction. All measurements and elevation readings shall be made from this reference point. Along the lengthwise contour line of the dam a minimum of three stakes shall be set, one at either end of the proposed dam and one at the lowest point in the stream bed. Additional stakes shall be set at all points where there is a break in the slope of the land. The location and elevation of each stake with reference to the established bench mark shall be properly measured and recorded. If the surface of the ground on which the dam is to be built is irregular, additional stakes should be set along the outline of the base at right angles to the lengthwise center line and spaced so that they will be in line with the main center-line stakes. The location and elevation of these stakes must likewise be recorded.

To reduce seepage, a trench at least 4 feet wide shall be dug along the center line of the dam deep enough to reach a reasonably impervious subsoil. This

trench should be filled with the most impervious soil readily available at or near the dam site and should form the base of a core of this same material which should be carried to a height equal to the normal water level in the completed dam. All brush and shrubs should be removed from the base of the structure before construction begins. The entire base of the dam should be scarified to insure better bonding of the fill with the base of the dam. Where dams are built across gullies with steep banks, these banks should be sloped to form a trench for better bonding with the fill.

To be eligible for approval, dams and spillways shall be adequate. No dam shall be approved unless the top is at least 3 feet wide and is at least 3 feet higher than the floor of the spillway. The downstream slope of the dam should not be less than 1:1 (i. e., 1 foot horizontal to 1 foot vertical) but need not be greater than 2:1 regardless of the size and height of the dam. On small dams, 7 feet high or less or on large dams where there will be considerable wave action, upstream slopes should be at least 3:1 but may be $1\frac{1}{2}$:1. The top width of the dam will be increased in accordance with the height of the dam, the size of the drainage area, the capacity of the spillway, and other local conditions. For dams 10 feet in height, the top must have a minimum width of 5 feet.

The cross sectional area of the spillway shall be at least twice the cross sectional area of the stream at its highest flood stage in the past. The top of the dam shall be not less than 3 feet above the floor of the spillway and this distance shall be increased sufficiently to insure water not running over the dam during floods. Unless the spillway is naturally protected from damaging erosion, such protection must be provided. The end of the dam shall be riprapped if it forms a part of the spillway.

Earth used in the construction of the dam or excavated in the spillway (unless such excavated earth is used in the dam) shall be measured and its volume computed. To compensate for shrinkage and settling before being certified, the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam shall be reduced by 20 percent if dragline is used in construction, 15 percent if bulldozer is used in construction, and 10 percent if any other method of construction is followed.

Further helpful information regarding the construction of reservoirs and dams may be found in Texas Extension Circular No. MS-355.

4. Construction of ditches for the diversion of floodwater on cropland, pasture land, or hay land—50 cents per 100 linear feet.

Ditches must have a depth of 1 foot and a width of 4 feet, or the equivalent cross section thereof. This practice is applicable in the following counties and all other counties lying west of these counties: Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg.

5. Contour listing, furrowing, and chiseling noncropland:

- (a) Furrows with 60 square inches cross section and not less than 5 inches deep constructed with dams at intervals of not to exceed 12 feet— $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Furrows with 60 square inches cross section and not less than 5 inches deep without dams—2 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (c) Furrows with a minimum of 32 square inches cross section and not less than 4 inches deep, or chiseling not less than 8 inches deep— $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 linear feet.

Guide lines for this practice must be run at one-half the terrace interval. However, with the approval of the county committee, in regions of low annual rainfall the surveyed guide lines for contour furrows may be spaced at regular terrace intervals, provided that furrows not surveyed, if dammed, may be plowed parallel to the surveyed guide line if not more than 30 feet from it. In the event furrows are spaced less than 7 feet apart, payment for this practice must be calculated as if the furrows were spaced on a 7-foot interval.

6. Strip cropping on the contour—\$1.00 per acre in Clay, Jack, Young, Throckmorton, Jones, Taylor, Rannels, Concho, Menard, Kimble, Sutton, and Val Verde Counties and all counties lying north and west thereof; 55 cents per acre in all other counties. (No credit

will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 7, 8, or 10.)

(a) On land subject to wind erosion, the strips must consist of erosion-resisting crops alternating with strips of other types of erosion-resisting crops, or with erosion-permitting intertilled crops, or two of such alternating strips of crops alternating with one strip of fallow, strips to be not less than 10 feet nor more than 200 feet wide, and the strips of erosion-resisting crops to occupy at least 25 percent of the area of the field. For the purpose of this practice, on land subject to wind erosion, sorghums, Sudan grass, and millet, in rows or solid-seeded, and other solid-seeded crops shall be classified as erosion-resisting crops and all row crops, except sorghum, Sudan grass, and millet, shall be classified as erosion-permitting crops.

(b) On land not subject to wind erosion, the strips must consist of solid-seeded crops alternating with row crops or with fallow, strips to be not less than 10 feet nor more than 200 feet wide, and the strips of solid-seeded crops to occupy at least 25 percent of the area of the field.

7. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage from wind and water erosion—35 cents per acre.

No credit will be given for this practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land becoming subject to serious wind erosion.

This practice applies to acreage from which no crop is harvested in 1942. Such acreage must be kept sufficiently free of vegetative cover so that available moisture is conserved, by either of the following methods:

Contour listing or pit cultivation in accordance with the specifications of practice 9 or 11, or otherwise incorporating the stubble and other trash into the soil, not later than June 15, 1942 (where such practice is approved by the county committee as a good practice for the farm), in the following counties and in all counties lying west of the counties named: Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg.

Where fallow strips alternate with rows or strips of crops, the actual acreage of land in the fallow strips shall qualify in accordance with this practice 7, provided such fallow strips between rows or strips of crops are not less than 10 feet and not more than 200 feet wide, and that the fallow strips shall not occupy more than two-thirds of the total area of the land occupied by such rows or strips of crops and fallow. Fallow strips for which credit is given under this practice cannot qualify under practice 6.

8. Contour farming intertilled crops—20 cents per acre.

This practice consists of the planting and cultivation of row crops following the contour as determined by a farm level or surveyor's instrument, or following established terraces. If the land is not terraced, the rows must follow guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 6.

9. Contour listing cropland—25 cents per acre.

The furrows shall be made with a regular double moldboard lister or with a chisel of approved design, or other implement accomplishing the same results, as soon as possible after harvest, according to the specifications given herein:

(a) The furrows shall not be more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and shall, if listed, not be less than 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep, or if chiseled, not less than 8 inches deep.

(b) The furrowing shall be done with the contour of the land following guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1, or following established terraces.

(c) The contours shall be maintained until final preparation of the land for a crop.

On slopes averaging greater than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to each 100 feet the contour listing must be in combination with terracing. These specifications shall apply where contour listing is used in protecting summer fallow, except that such contour listing shall not qualify under this practice 9. Contour listing within 30 days prior to seeding shall not qualify as a soil-building practice.

10. Seeding of close-grown sorghums, millets, soybeans, peas, or small-grain crops on the contour—15 cents per acre.

The crop must be solid-seeded with a grain drill. Seeding must follow guide lines established with a standard farm level or surveyor's instrument at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1, or following established terraces. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 6.

11. Pit cultivation—15 cents per acre.

This must be done with an approved basin lister which will dam the lister furrows at regular intervals or with another implement accomplishing similar results. The furrows are not to be more than 4 feet nor less than 20 inches apart and not less than 4 inches deep and the pits or basins must occupy at least 25 percent of the land. On slopes greater than 2 percent, this practice will not qualify unless done on the contour following guide lines established at not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1, or must follow established terraces. These same specifications shall apply where pit cultivation is used in protecting summer fallow, except that such practice shall not qualify under this practice 11. Pit cultivation on the contour will qualify under practice 9 if meeting other specifications of that practice. Pit cultivation as a part of a seeding operation shall not qualify as a soil-building practice. No credit will be given for this practice for any acreage qualifying under practice 6.

12. Planting fruit or nut trees or vineyards on the contour—\$1.00 per acre.

This practice applies only in connection with the planting of orchards or vineyards on slopes in excess of 3 percent. The county committee must approve the use of this practice for the farm before the practice is instituted. The contour lines for setting the trees will be laid off with an accurate terrace level at the regular terrace interval. A row of trees will be set on each such contour line. Additional trees may be set at the regular spacing to cover the remaining area. All cultivation, seeding of cover crops, and any turning of the land must be on the contour during the year in which such settings are made to qualify for payment. All roads and turnrows through the orchard must be blocked in such a way as to prevent the starting of gullies. If the land is of such a nature as to require terracing in addition to contour planting in order to control erosion, terraces should be constructed before trees are set out.

13. Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks of sorghums (including broomcorn and Sudan grass) and millets—35 cents per acre.

This practice is applicable only to farms in Andrews, Gaines, Yoakum, Terry, Cochran, Bailey, and Hockley Counties, where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that such cover will be left on the land until the spring of 1943. No payment will be made under this practice for any crops qualifying for payment at a higher rate of credit under any other practice. Stalks must not be less than 10 inches high.

Seeding and Sodding

Phosphate or lime must be applied in recommended amounts and in accordance with approved methods in connection with grasses and legumes seeded in fields where it is known that the availability of these materials are not sufficient to assure a successful growth of the crop being seeded. Self-seeded or volunteer crops will not be considered to have been seeded under practices 14 through 23 and, therefore, will not qualify for payment under these practices.

14. Seeding adapted varieties of alfalfa or lespedeza sericea on a properly prepared seedbed—\$1.50 per acre.

15. Seeding permanent pasture grasses—\$3.50 per acre.

BERMUDA—East Texas, Coast Prairie, Black Land, West Cross Timbers, and Grand Prairie, on highly fertile soil.

RHODES—Rio Grande Plains and eastward to the Colorado River, on tillable land.

CARPET—East Texas on low moist pine timber land and the Coast Prairie.

BLUESTEM—East Texas, Coast Prairie, Black Land, Grand Prairie, Central Basin, West Cross Timbers, Rio Grande Plains, on sandy to sandy loam soils.

BLUE GRAMA—High Plains, Rolling Plains, Mountains, and Basins, on clay loam to sandy loam soils.

BUFFALO—High Plains, Rolling Plains, Edwards Plateau, Grand Prairie, Black Land, West Cross Timbers, Rio Grande Plains, on clay loam to loamy soils.

DALLIS and BERMUDA or CARPET—East Texas and Coast Prairie, on fertile clay loam to fine sandy soils.

SIDE-OATS GRAMA—High Plains, Rolling Plains, Mountains, and Basins, Edwards Plateau, Grand Prairie, on clay loam to sandy loam soils.

NATIVE MIXTURES—Mixtures of native perennial grasses such as buffalo, blue grama, side-oats grama, sand dropseed, and others that may be found growing naturally under conditions comparable to those where planting is to be done.

Preparation and culture: Seed must be planted on well-prepared seedbed and weeds controlled to conserve moisture and prevent reseeding. If the land is plowed, it must be allowed to pack several months in advance of sowing. The land must be firm with sufficient moisture for germination and growth of grass seedlings. Gullying must be prevented or controlled by terracing or contour furrowing. Low wet land must be drained.

On recommendation by the county committee, land subject to wind erosion must be protected by the crop residue of Sudan grass or other sorghum grown the preceding year and preferably mowed before seed maturity, and grass seed should be drilled on the old crop residue without otherwise disturbing it.

Seeding must be done in the spring at early corn-planting time (or in the fall at oat-planting time on the Coast Prairie) at the rate of not less than 10 pounds per acre for Bermuda, Rhodes, and Buffalo, and not less than 15 pounds per acre for bluestem, carpet, grama, dallis, and native mixtures, and after seeding the land should be press-drilled or rolled. Severe infestation of weeds must be mowed to prevent seeding. Land seriously depleted of fertility, as evidenced by previous low productivity, must be improved by the addition of manure, phosphate, or green manure crops. No payment will be made under this practice when carried out on depleted soil or on land on which a permanent vegetable cover is being established in 1942 under practice 16 or 23 or has been established under previous agricultural programs.

16. Sodding perennial grasses—\$3.00 per acre.

Bermuda, Buffalo, Angleton, Para, Napier, or Guinea grasses. These grasses may be transplanted locally from where they may be found growing naturally to other locations of similar conditions or they may be introduced into the following areas under the following conditions:

BUFFALO and BERMUDA for the areas given under practice 15.

ANGLETON and NAPIER for fertile soils west of the Trinity River and south of an east and west line through Austin, within 25 inches annual rainfall.

PARA GRASS on moist soil of high fertility of the Coast Prairie east of the Guadalupe River or on irrigated land along the coast.

GUINEA GRASS in counties bordering the coast on fertile moist soil.

Preparation and culture. Sod must be planted on well-prepared seedbed and weeds controlled to conserve moisture and prevent reseeding. If the land is plowed, it must be allowed to pack several months in advance of sodding. The land must be firm with sufficient moisture for the growth of grass seedlings. Gullying must be prevented or controlled by terracing or contour furrowing. Low wet land must be drained. Sodding must be done only where there is sufficient moisture for continuous growth. Not less than one sod piece (or the equivalent in sprigs) of the above-named grasses, except Buffalo, for each 28 square feet, or not less than one sod of Buffalo for each 100 square feet of

pasture land sod is required. At least 60 percent of the grass sodded must be growing at the time performance is checked.

17. Seeding a pasture mixture on sod land—\$1.50 per acre.

This practice is limited to regions of 30 inches or more of average rainfall or in lower rainfall areas under irrigation or to moist bottom land, terraces, or where there is an accumulation of moisture in excess of rainfall. Each species must be generally known to be commonly found growing voluntarily under conditions comparable to the area to be planted.

Seed must be drilled, broadcast, and harrowed, or mixed with manure and spot-dropped. The manure mixture for spot seeding must have seed well mixed into one-half ton of moist manure per acre. The seeding mixture must contain at least one grass and one legume. Three or more of the following must be seeded at the rates indicated:

	<i>When broadcast or drilled</i>
Rescue grass.....	5 pounds
Bermuda grass.....	4 pounds
Carpet grass.....	4 pounds
Dallis grass.....	4 pounds
Bur-clover { hulled.....	5 pounds
in bur.....	30 pounds
White Dutch clover.....	2 pounds
Hop clover.....	4 pounds
Persian clover.....	4 pounds
Black medic.....	4 pounds
Sweetclover.....	5 pounds
Lespedeza.....	5 pounds

Payment will not be made for carrying out this practice on any area on which payment is being made in 1942, or on which payment has been made under previous programs, for seeding permanent pasture grasses under practice 15.

18. Seeding sweetclover—50 cents per acre.

Annual or biennial sweetclover when drilled or sowed broadcast 15 or 20 pounds per acre, and if planted in rows 6 to 8 pounds per acre. The land should be plowed and allowed to become well settled before seeding. In South Texas sweetclover may be planted either in the spring at corn-planting time or in the fall at oat-planting time. In North Texas planting should be in spring only.

19. Seeding annual ryegrass—75 cents per acre.

Ryegrass should be drilled or sowed broadcast in the fall at oat-planting time at the rate of not less than 15 pounds per acre. Land should be plowed and allowed to become well settled before seeding.

20. Seeding winter legumes—\$1.50 per acre.

The seed must be planted in the fall at oat-planting time on a suitable well-adapted seedbed. Seedings must not be less than the following rates:

- (a) Vetch—15 pounds per acre.
- (b) Austrian winter peas—20 pounds per acre.
- (c) Bur-clover—12 pounds of clean seed per acre or the equivalent in burs.

21. Seeding crotalaria—\$1.50 per acre.

Crotalaria must be seeded not later than June 30 on land prepared in a workmanlike manner prior to seeding. Rate—10 pounds of seed when planted in rows or 20 pounds when drilled or seeded broadcast.

22. Seeding annual lespedeza—\$1.00 per acre.

The lespedeza must be seeded on a suitable well-adapted seedbed at not less than 20 pounds per acre and must be planted not later than May 1, 1942. No credit will be given for seeding lespedeza on land on which lespedeza was grown in 1941.

23. Establishing a permanent sod waterway on cropland as part of a planned water disposal system—20 cents per 1,000 square feet.

A waterway will not be approved with an average width of less than 10 feet or where the slope is over 10 percent. The channel of the waterway must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry all water diverted into it under conditions of maximum rainfall. The waterway must be a little wider below each terrace because of the extra drainage area. For one to six acres of drainage area, the average width of the waterway must be at least 10 feet; from seven to ten acres of drainage at least 18 feet; and for each added five acres of drainage up to 200 acres, the width of the waterway will increase 2 feet. Seedlings made in the establishing of permanent sod waterway must contain perennial grasses. In areas of limited rainfall, soddings of buffalo grass are recommended on heavy land; vine mesquite sod is recommended for light to sandy soils. A good vegetative cover must be obtained in the waterway channel before the end of the program year.

Soil Improvement

24. Application of phosphate to, or in connection with the full seeding of, perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, ryegrass, Natal grass, or permanent pasture, if such crops are not grown in combination with soil-depleting crops—\$1.65 for each 48 pounds of available phosphate.

Some materials which will supply this amount of phosphate are: 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate, 240 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate, 100 pounds of 48 percent triple superphosphate, or one 100-pound bag of triple superphosphate furnished by the AAA. The phosphate must be applied evenly over the area on which application is made. The crops to which the material is applied must not be seeded or grown with a soil-depleting crop. Winter legumes planted in row-crop middles are not considered as seeded or grown with a soil-depleting crop. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, ryegrass, Natal grass, and crotalaria, application must be made at or before the time of seeding and in the case of volunteer lespedeza application must be made between February 1 and June 1. In the case of lespedeza seeded with small grains, the material must not be applied before the grain is harvested nor after July 15, 1942.

25. Application of 1 ton of ground limestone or oyster shells—\$2.00.

The material must be evenly distributed. The limestone must be 90 percent or more calcium carbonate. If material of a lower grade is used, sufficient additional quantity shall be applied to furnish this amount of calcium carbonate.

Limestone must be of sufficient fineness for 75 percent to pass through a 10-mesh sieve, 30 percent to pass through a 40-mesh sieve, and 20 percent to pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Oyster shell must be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

26. Green manure and cover crops—

(a) **Green manure and cover crops of summer nonlegumes—75 cents per acre.**

(b) **Green manure and cover crops of legumes and winter nonlegumes—\$1.50 per acre.**

A good stand and good growth of the green manure crops must be plowed or disked under if on land that would not be made more subject to erosion by reason of the fact that the crops are plowed under. A good growth means a growth which would justify harvest of a feed crop. If on land that would be made more subject to erosion by plowing crops under, these crops must be left on the land, or if plowed under, must be followed by a winter cover crop.

Green manure and cover crops shall not include (1) lespedeza, (2) wheat, (3) peanuts, (4) sweetclover for which payment is made for seeding under practice 18, (5) grain sorghums, and (6) any crop except winter legumes for which payment is made under any other practice. Native vegetation will not qualify under this practice.

Some of the crops that may qualify under (a) are: Sweet sorghums, Sudan grass, and millets.

Some of the crops that may qualify under (b) are: Austrian winter peas, vetch, cowpeas, soybeans (except where the seed is harvested by mechanical means), velvetbeans, clovers, and 1941 fall-seeded nonleguminous crops.

27. Summer legumes, excluding soybeans from which seed is removed by mechanical means, grown for soil-building purposes in combination with or interplanted with intertilled row crops—30 cents per acre.

A good stand and a good growth must be obtained and the vines not harvested, or in the case of soybeans the seed not removed by mechanical means. A good growth is defined as sufficient growth of the crop to justify harvesting as hay. In order to qualify under this practice, the legumes must be planted at the same time or immediately following the time the soil-depleting crop is planted. In no case will the planting of legumes at lay-by time qualify. The summer legume must occupy at least one-third of the land.

Pasture Improvement

28. Natural reseeding (restoration) of noncrop open pasture land by nongrazing (deferred grazing)—15 cents per acre not to exceed 40 percent of item (2) of the soil-building allowance.

The beginning of the 1942 nongrazing period shall be set on a date between February 1, 1942, and July 1, 1942, by the county committee with the approval of the State committee and the Director of the Southern Division. Notice of the date for the beginning of deferred grazing approved for the county shall be made available to all farm operators in the county.

The farm operator must submit to the county committee in writing the designation of the deferred grazing acreage prior to the initiation of the practice. This practice is not applicable to noncrop open pasture land in the farm unit which normally is not used for grazing.

The deferred areas must be kept free of livestock during the normal pasture season and must be mowed at least once during the nongrazing period, if recommended by the county committee. Infestations of pricklypear must be eliminated in accordance with the provisions of practice 31 (a) (in which case payment will also be made under practice 31 (a)). The duration of the non-grazing period shall not be less than 150 consecutive days.

29. Renovation of perennial grasses or legumes, or mixtures of these, by mowing—25 cents per acre per mowing, not to exceed 50 cents per acre.

Pastures must be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds and shrubs and the plants mowed must not be used for hay nor sold for any purpose. Payment will not be made for mowing a greater number of times than the county committee finds is necessary for the control of noxious plants. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow must be removed.

30. With prior approval of the county committee, development of springs or seeps by excavation—30 cents per cubic foot of soil or gravel and 50 cents per cubic foot of rock.

The spring or seep to be developed must be determined by the county committee to be an efficient means of preventing erosion and the destruction of grass by providing a better distribution of stock water on the farm.

Water storage of at least 20 cubic feet must be provided. The water source shall be protected from trampling. Payment will not be made if the total cost of the development is less than \$20.00. The maximum payment for a single development under this practice shall be \$200.00.

31. Control of destructive plants on noncrop pasture land; provided that if the county committee determines that the control of destructive plants under this practice will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, artificial reseeding shall also be required where soil and climatic conditions permit. Approval of the county committee must be secured prior to the institution of this practice if payment is made.

(a) **Eliminating pricklypear and cactus:**

(1) **Light infestation**—2 percent to 6 percent, inclusive—50 cents per acre.

(2) **Medium infestation**—7 percent to 12 percent, inclusive—75 cents per acre.

(3) **Heavy infestation**—above 12 percent—\$1.00 per acre.

(b) **Eliminating mesquite and huisache:**

(1) **Light infestation**—5 percent to 20 percent, inclusive—50 cents per acre.

(2) **Medium infestation**—21 percent to 40 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.

(3) **Heavy infestation**—above 40 percent—\$2.00 per acre.

(c) **Eliminating cedar:**

(1) **Light infestation**—5 percent to 15 percent, inclusive—50 cents per acre.

(2) **Medium infestation**—16 percent to 30 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.

(3) **Heavy infestation**—above 30 percent—\$1.50 per acre.

(d) **Eliminating lechuguilla:**

(1) **Light infestation**—2 percent to 5 percent, inclusive—50 cents per acre.

(2) **Medium infestation**—6 percent to 9 percent, inclusive—75 cents per acre.

(3) **Heavy infestation**—above 9 percent—\$1.00 per acre.

(e) **Eliminating sagebrush:**

(1) **Infestation of 20 percent or less**—50 cents per acre.

(2) **Infestation of above 20 percent**—\$1.00 per acre.

Mowing must be done during the months of June and July, and it is desirable that the area mowed have grazing withheld. If the infested area is sandy, the mowing should occur on the lower areas of the farm and sagebrush left for protection on the higher areas.

(f) **Eliminating noxious underbrush, bushes, and shrubs:**

(1) **Light infestation**—5 percent to 20 percent, inclusive—50 cents per acre.

(2) **Medium infestation**—21 percent to 40 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.

(3) **Heavy infestation**—above 40 percent—\$2.00 per acre.

NOTE: The degree of infestation of destructive plants as outlined in this practice 31 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) will be determined by judging the density of the growths and grading them in accordance with the percentage of the ground covered by the total spread of trees or plants, as estimated by the county committee. In order to make an accurate estimate as to the percentage of coverage of such plants, the county committee or its representative should step off a representative tenth or twentieth of an acre of infested area and measure the ground covered by all the trees and plants under consideration that are on the area. From this it can be determined the percentage of coverage on such plot or plots, then use this percentage as a basis for arriving at the percentage of the entire infested area. Where infestation is less than the minimum percent shown under each of the above practices, coverage will be calculated by counting two or more acres as one, not to exceed 4 acres as one, according to the relative facts found by the county committee or its representative.

Forestry

32. Planting forest trees (including shrubs in protective plantings) :

- (a) **Pines**—\$4.50 per acre.
- (b) **Hardwoods and other species listed below except pines**—\$6.00 per acre.

(1) The planting of forest trees is recommended on old fields and on other areas on which there are insufficient seed trees present to reseed naturally the area to desirable species of forest trees.

(2) When planting in plowed furrows the plowing should be done along contours. Preparation of site otherwise unnecessary, except where there is a heavy covering of brush which would seriously compete with, or render unsuccessful, any attempt to establish a stand of forest trees. In such cases the brush should be grubbed from the entire area qualifying for payment.

(3) Spacing of planted trees. For windbreaks—one row of shrubs spaced not more than 4 feet apart together with two or more rows of trees spaced not more than 8 feet apart with a space between rows of not less than 6 feet nor more than 12 feet, with a minimum survival of 65 percent at the time performance is checked will be required. For woodlots and forest plantations—a semi-regular 6 by 8 foot spacing, or approximately 1,000 trees per acre, for pines; and an 8 by 8 foot spacing, or approximately 700 trees per acre, for hardwoods, are required, with a survival at the time performance is checked of 65 percent. Species recommended for planting:

(a) In the **Pine-Hardwood Region** (Red River, Franklin, Wood, Smith, Henderson, Anderson, Houston, Walker, Grimes, Montgomery, Harris, and Chambers Counties and all counties lying east of these counties): Shortleaf, loblolly, longleaf, and slash pines, black locust, Osage-orange, white and red oak, mulberry, shagbark or white hickory, white ash, black walnut, magnolia, sweetgum, and catalpa.

(b) In the **Post Oak-Hardwood Region** (Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg Counties and all counties lying east of these counties, except those included in the Pine-Hardwood Region): Post oak, honeylocust, cottonwood, black walnut, Osage-orange, catalpa, Arizona cypress, Eastern red juniper, American elm, Chinese elm, sycamore, tamarix, and, in some favorable locations, loblolly pine.

(c) In the **Western Texas Region** (all counties west of those counties included in the Post Oak-Hardwood Region): American elm, black locust, black and western walnut, bur oak, catalpa, eastern red juniper, Chinese elm, coffee tree, colutea, cottonwood, desert willow, green ash, hackberry, honeylocust, jujube, lilac, mulberry, Osage-orange, persimmon, western yellow and Scotch pines, Russian olive, tamarix, vitex, wild plum, and (in the southern counties of the region) eucalyptus, Australian pine, and Brazilian pine.

Maintaining a good stand by replanting will not qualify under this practice but may qualify under practice 33.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify under this practice. No credit for reaching the goal shall be given for the planting and protection of forest trees planted under a cooperative agreement entered into in connection with the Prairie States Forestry Project.

33. Cultivating, protecting, and maintaining a good stand of forest trees planted between July 1, 1938, and the beginning of the 1942 program year (or before July 1, 1942, if under a cooperative agreement with a governmental agency)—\$1.50 per acre.

In areas where cultivation is necessary, it should consist of sufficient number of cultivations during the open season to assure satisfactory growth. Each cultivation shall be in accordance with approved tillage methods as applied for row crops. Burning and harmful grazing must have been prevented. There shall be maintained, by replanting if necessary, an adequate stand of forest

trees with a minimum survival of 450 well-distributed trees per acre when planted as woodlots. For windbreak plantings, a minimum survival of 430 well-distributed trees and shrubs per acre shall be considered adequate.

34. Improving a stand of forest trees—\$3.00 per acre.

A representative of the county office must inspect the farms and the areas on each farm on which it is proposed to carry out this practice under the 1942 program and such practice must be approved for the farm by the county committee prior to the institution of the practice.

The county committee shall not approve such practice unless the area on which it is to be carried out has dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, and limby trees or undesirable species which need removing and when removed will leave a sufficient number of potential timber trees of desirable species and size well distributed over the area. For example: 200 three inch; 100 six inch; 50 six inch and 100 three inch; 40 eight inch and 30 twelve inch; or any combination of diameters above 3 inches that will adequately utilize each acre in the area after all undesirable trees have been removed.

(a) Dead, diseased, insect-infested, crooked, and limby trees, and undesirable species which will not produce profitable forest products and which are interfering with the growth of trees included in the stand, shall be removed.

(b) Fire must be kept out of the area throughout the program year.

(c) At least 17 feet of the main stem of potential timber trees of desirable species of 6 inches or more in diameter shall be close-pruned, provided that such pruning shall not be more than half the total height of the tree. All dead and green limbs should be pruned flush with the bark.

(d) A given area may qualify for payment under this practice only one time in each 5-year interval.

Miscellaneous

35. Growing a home garden—\$1.50.

Credit will be given for a home garden grown on the farm for each landlord, tenant, or sharecropper family on the farm. Payment will not be made to a landlord, tenant, or sharecropper for growing more than one garden on a farm.

A home garden shall consist of vegetables grown for home use, either for consumption fresh during the growing season, or for canning, drying, or storing.

Garden vegetables, with the exception of watermelons and sweetpotatoes for home use, shall not be in more than two plots. Watermelons and sweetpotatoes may be planted wherever advisable. Each home garden, including sweetpotatoes and watermelons, must contain not less than one-half acre.

The garden planting shall consist of at least 10 different kinds of vegetables. Each kind of vegetable shall be planted in sufficient quantity to supply the farm family with a well-balanced vegetable diet. The garden must be planted on a well-prepared seedbed and cultivated in accordance with good garden culture.

Section 4. COTTON

A. Acreage planted to cotton means the acreage of land seeded to cotton, except that the following acreages will not be considered as planted to cotton:

(1) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which fails to reach the stage of growth at which bolls are first formed;

(2) Any acreage in excess of the allotment or permitted acreage which is disposed of within 10 days after notice of the amount of acreage seeded to cotton is given, where such notice is not given 10 days prior to the time bolls are first formed; or

(3) Any acreage on which all of the cotton produced is determined to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length. Cotton produced from strains of Sea Island or American Egyptian seed which normally produce a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, certified as pure strains by a State or Federal agency, will be considered to staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length, provided all such cotton is ginned on a roller gin.

B. Farm allotments.—The same method used in determining cotton allotments for 1941 will be used for 1942. The cotton allotment

for each farm in the county or administrative area is a uniform percentage of the farm's cropland, excluding the acreage normally devoted to the commercial production of wheat and rice, with certain exceptions and special provisions as follows:

(1) The allotment is the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, if the highest planted and diverted acreage was less than 5 acres.

(2) The allotment is not less than 5 acres if the highest planted and diverted acreage in the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 was 5 acres or more.

(3) A small reserve may be allotted to farms that would otherwise have an allotment of 5 acres or more.

(4) Except as provided in item (6) below, no allotment will be larger than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted in any of the past 3 years.

(5) The allotment for any farm on which cotton was planted in 1939, 1940, or 1941 will be increased to 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage, provided that no allotment is thereby increased to more than 40 percent of the farm's cropland.

(6) A small reserve may be available to be used to increase allotments that are otherwise inadequate and not representative, if any allotted acreage is released by producers. All or part of a cotton allotment may be released by the operator by notifying the county committee in writing on or before April 15, 1942.

(7) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted acreages for "new" cotton farms, that is, farms on which cotton is planted in 1942 for the first time since January 1, 1939. A permitted acreage will be determined for each "new" cotton farm for which an application in writing is filed in the county office prior to February 1, 1942. Permitted acreages will be very small and, with few exceptions, will not exceed an acreage equal to one-half of the county factor times the tilled acreage in the farm.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal cotton yield for each cotton farm as follows:

(1) If reliable records of the actual yield of cotton for each of the 5 years 1936-40 are presented by the producer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of the actual yields, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period 1936-40 reliable yield records are not available or there was no cotton produced on the farm in that year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which the county committee determines could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 5-year period. The committee's determination will be based on the yield customarily made on the farm, taking into consideration weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

(3) The average of the normal yields for all farms will not exceed the normal yield for the county or administrative area.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is 1.25 cent for each pound of the normal yield for each acre in the cotton allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to cotton in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 5. WHEAT

A. Acreage planted to wheat (on wheat allotment farms) means (1) any acreage seeded to wheat (except when it is seeded in a mixture containing less than 50 percent by weight of wheat and the crop which matures contains sufficient seed other than wheat that the crop cannot be harvested as wheat), and (2) any acreage of volunteer wheat which is harvested or remains on the land after May 15, 1942.

B. Farm allotments and permitted acreages.—(1) The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will

determine allotments for farms on which wheat was planted for harvest in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, on the basis of tillable acreage and crop-rotation practices, as reflected in the usual acreage of wheat on the farm, or the ratio of wheat acreage to cropland in the community or in the county, and on the basis of the type of soil and topography.

(2) Not more than 3 percent of the county allotment may be apportioned as permitted acreages to "new" wheat farms, that is, those farms on which wheat was not planted for harvest in any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, but on which wheat is planted for harvest in 1942. Permitted acreages for "new" farms will be determined on the basis of tillable acreage, crop-rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.

(3) The allotment or permitted acreage for any farm will be comparable to the allotments or permitted acreages determined for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to the foregoing factors. The allotments determined for farms in a county will not exceed their proportionate share of the county allotment.

C. Nonwheat allotment farm means (1) a "new" wheat farm, (2) a farm for which a wheat allotment of 15 acres or less is determined and the acreage *seeded* to wheat exceeds the allotment by 10 percent or more, and (3) a farm for which a wheat allotment of more than 15 acres is determined and the county committee approves a written request of the farm operator to have such farm considered as a nonwheat allotment farm. The written request for the non-allotment option must be received in the county office not later than November 1, 1941, or within 15 days after notice of the allotment is mailed from the county office, whichever is later.

D. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal wheat yield for each wheat farm as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual yields per acre of wheat for the 10 years 1931–40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield for the farm will be the average of such yields, adjusted for trends and abnormal weather conditions.

(2) If for any year of such 10-year period reliable records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield because wheat was not produced on the farm in such year, the normal yield for the farm will be the yield which, on the basis of all available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the county committee determines to be the yield which was or could reasonably have been expected on the farm for the 10-year period.

(3) The yields determined under paragraph (2) of this subsection D will be adjusted so that the average of the normal yields for all farms in the county will not exceed the county normal yield.

E. Payments and deductions.—For a wheat allotment farm, the payment is **10.5 cents** for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the wheat allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre *planted* to wheat in excess of the allotment.

For a nonwheat allotment farm, a deduction will be computed on the basis mentioned above for each acre of *wheat harvested for any purpose* after reaching maturity in excess of the larger of (1) the allotment (or permitted acreage) or (2) 15 acres.

Section 6. PEANUTS

A. Peanuts means all peanuts harvested for nuts on any farm on which any peanuts are picked and threshed by mechanical means.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine peanut allotments for all farms for which—

(1) A 1941 peanut allotment was determined and on which peanuts were produced during any of the years 1939, 1940, or 1941, and

(2) A 1941 peanut allotment was not determined but on which peanuts were produced in 1939 or 1940.

Allotments will be determined on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts grown on the farm in the 3 years 1939, 1940, and 1941 and the cropland available for the production of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the farm peanut allotment under previous programs and the 1942 farm allotments for other crops. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the 1941 farm peanut allotment will not be considered in determining the 1942 peanut allotment.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal yield of peanuts for each peanut farm. This yield will be determined on the basis of the yields of peanuts made on the farm during the 5 years 1936-40, inclusive, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **7.25 cents** for each 100 pounds of the normal yield for each acre in the peanut allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of peanuts in excess of the peanut allotment if the county committee determines that peanuts grown on an acreage in excess of the peanut allotment were marketed for purposes other than crushing for oil. No deduction for excess peanuts will be made unless the acreage of peanuts on the farm exceeds 1 acre.

Section 7. IRISH POTATOES

A. Definitions.

(1) **Acreage of potatoes harvested** means the acreage of land from which potatoes are harvested or on which potatoes remain on the land after reaching maturity, except the acreage of potatoes grown in home gardens for use on the farm.

(2) **Commercial potato farm** means any farm on which the average acreage of potatoes harvested during the 3 years 1939-41 is 3 acres or more, and including also any farm on which the county committee determines that 3 acres or more of potatoes will be harvested in 1942.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine potato allotments for all commercial potato farms in the county as follows:

(1) An allotment will be determined for each commercial potato farm on which potatoes were harvested in one or more of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941 on the basis of the past acreage of potatoes harvested on the farm, taking into consideration the acreage of cropland on the farm and the allotments, if any, determined under previous programs.

(2) A small reserve is available for determining potato allotments for farms which will be commercial potato farms in 1942, but on which potatoes were not harvested in any of the years 1939, 1940, and 1941. This allotment will

be determined on the basis of the acreage of cropland in the farm and the past acreage of potatoes harvested by the operator of the farm.

(3) No potato allotment of less than 3 acres will be determined for any farm.

C. Farm normal yields.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees, will determine a normal potato yield for each commercial potato farm on the basis of the yields of potatoes harvested on the farm in the 5 years 1936–40, with due consideration to type of soil, production practices, and the general fertility of the land.

The average yield for all farms in any county will not exceed the county normal yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is 2 cents for each bushel of the normal yield for each acre in the potato allotment, except that no payment will be made with respect to any farm on which no potatoes were harvested in any of the 3 years 1939–41. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre of potatoes harvested in excess of the larger of (1) the potato allotment or (2) 3 acres.

Section 8. RICE

A. Acreage planted to rice means the acreage of land seeded to rice, except that all or any part of any acreage totally destroyed by flood, insects, or any other cause beyond the control of the operator, which is later replaced by other rice acreage planted on the farm, may be considered as not having been planted.

B. Farm allotments.—The county committee, with the assistance of the community committees and the approval of the State committee, will determine rice allotments and permitted acreages in accordance with the following:

(1) A rice allotment will be determined for each farm tilled by a producer who participated in the production of rice in one or more of the years 1937–41 and who will participate in the production of rice in 1942. The allotment will be determined on the basis of the rice-producing history, during the 5 preceding calendar years, of the producers on the farm in 1942; land, labor, water, and equipment available for the production of rice, crop-rotation practices, soil fertility, and other physical factors affecting the production of rice. If no rice is planted on the farm in 1942, any rice acreage allotment established for the farm will be canceled and the final allotment will be zero.

(2) A small acreage reserve is available for determining permitted rice acreages for "new" rice farms, that is, farms operated by producers who have not grown rice in any of the years 1937–41, but who will grow rice in 1942. The permitted acreages will be determined on the basis of the applicable standards set forth in the above paragraph.

C. Farm normal yields.—The State and county committees, with the assistance of the community committees in the county, will determine a normal yield for each rice farm. This yield will be determined as follows:

(1) Where reliable records of the actual average yield of rice per acre for the 5 years 1936–40 are presented by the farmer or are available to the committee, the normal yield of rice for the farm will be the average of such yields.

(2) If for any year of the 5-year period records of the actual average yield are not available or there was no actual yield on the farm in that year, the county committee will ascertain from all the available facts, including the yield customarily made on the farm, weather conditions, type of soil, drainage, production practices, and general fertility of the land, the yield which could reasonably have been expected on the farm for that year, and this yield will be used as the actual yield for that year under item (1) above.

(3) If the average of the normal yields for all farms in the State exceeds the average yield per acre for the State during the 5 years 1937-41 established by the Secretary, the normal yields for all farms will be reduced pro rata so that the average of the normal yields will not exceed the State average yield.

D. Payments and deductions.—The payment is **4.86 cents** for each barrel of the normal yield for each acre in the rice allotment. There will be a deduction at ten times the payment rate for each acre planted to rice in excess of the rice allotment or permitted acreage.

Section 9. DOUBLE CROPPING, INTERPLANTING, STRIP CROPPING, ETC.¹

(1) If cotton and another crop that is ordinarily considered soil depleting (including such crops as peanuts, corn, or truck crops, but excluding Sudan grass and legumes other than peanuts) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton. If the rows or strips of cotton are 7 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by cotton shall be considered as planted to cotton.

(2) If peanuts and another crop that is ordinarily considered soil depleting (including corn or truck crops) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of peanuts are less than twice the normal width for planting the crop alone in the county, all of the land shall be considered as planted to peanuts. If the rows or strips of peanuts are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by peanuts shall be considered as planted to peanuts; provided that if cotton and peanuts are grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of cotton are less than 7 feet apart (measured from the drill), all of the land shall be considered as planted to cotton, and, in addition, each row of peanuts shall be considered to occupy a strip of land 2 feet in width.

(3) If Irish potatoes and another crop that is ordinarily considered soil depleting (including cotton, corn, or truck crops) occupy the land at the same time and are grown in alternate rows or strips, and the rows or strips of Irish potatoes are less than twice the normal width for planting the crop alone in the county, all of the land shall be considered as planted to Irish potatoes. If the rows or strips of Irish potatoes are at least twice the normal width, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by Irish potatoes shall be considered as planted to Irish potatoes.

(4) If an allotment crop and idle land or a crop that is ordinarily considered nondepleting, such as Sudan grass and legumes, occupy the land at the same time in alternate rows or strips, all of the land shall be considered as planted to the allotment crop if the rows or strips of the allotment crop are less than 13 feet apart. If the rows or strips of the allotment crop are 13 feet or more apart, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

(5) If an allotment crop is planted in an orchard, only that part of the land that is actually occupied by the allotment crop shall be considered as devoted to such crop.

¹ It is to be noted that by double or consecutive cropping, interplanting, or strip cropping the same piece of land may be classified as devoted to more than one allotment crop.

Section 10. MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS

Failure to prevent wind or water erosion.—There shall be a deduction of \$1 for each acre of cropland in the farm (not to exceed the total payment computed for the farm) which is subject to serious wind or water erosion and on which approved measures for the prevention of wind or water erosion are not adopted in 1942.

Section 11. DIVISION OF PAYMENTS AND DEDUCTIONS

A. Payments and deductions for acreage allotments.—The payment or deduction computed for any farm for cotton, wheat, peanuts, rice, and potatoes, shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the same proportion (as indicated by their acreage shares) that they are determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to share in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the crop grown on the farm in 1942, except that:

(1) **Crop failure, etc.:** If a crop is not grown on the farm, or the acreage of the crop is substantially reduced by flood, hail, drought, or insects, the net payment or net deduction computed for the crop shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the crop if the entire allotment had been planted and harvested.

(2) **Underplanting cotton:** If for any reason the total acreage of cotton on the farm is less than 80 percent of the cotton allotment and the acreage of cotton planted, or which would have been planted, thereon by any producer is a substantially smaller proportionate share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm than he normally plants thereon, and all the persons who are or would have been entitled to receive a share of the proceeds of the cotton agree in writing, the payment computed for cotton for the farm shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in the proportion that the county committee determines that they would have been entitled to share in the proceeds of the cotton crop if the entire acreage in the cotton allotment had been planted and harvested. The acreage share so determined for any person shall not be less than his acreage share of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm.

(3) **Separately owned tracts:** Where a farm in Cameron, Hidalgo, or Willacy County, or any other farm for which a wheat allotment is determined, consists of two or more separately owned tracts and the acreage of one or more allotment crop will not represent an equitable basis for dividing the share of the payments computed for the landlords for such crop or crops with respect to the farm, the share of each landlord in the net payment computed with respect to allotment crops on the farm shall, upon written agreement of all landlords who are entitled to receive a share of any allotment crop or its proceeds, as shown by their signatures on Form SRS-11, be that share so agreed upon as fairly reflecting the contribution of each such landlord to performance with respect to the allotment crop. If there is a net deduction with respect to the farm, the provisions of this paragraph are not applicable.

B. Payments in connection with soil-building practices.—The payment earned in carrying out soil-building practices shall be paid to the landlord, tenant, or sharecropper who carries out the practices. If more than one such person contributes to carrying out soil-building practices on the farm under the 1942 program, the payment shall be divided in the proportion that the county committee determines the persons contributed to carrying out practices on the farm. In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each person toward carrying out each soil-building practice on a particular acreage. It will be assumed that each person contributed equally, unless it is determined by the county committee

that their contributions were not equal. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered a contribution.

C. Other deductions.—The deductions for (1) insufficient acreage of erosion-resisting crops and land uses, and (2) failure to meet the minimum conserving acreage requirement shall be made pro rata from net payments for cotton, wheat, peanuts, rice, and potatoes.

The deductions for (1) failure to prevent wind and water erosion, and (2) failure to maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs, shall be divided among the persons in the proportion that the county committee finds that they were responsible therefor.

D. Proration of net deductions.—If the payments for a farm exceed the deductions, the net deduction for any person shall be prorated among the other persons on the farm on the basis of their net payments. If the deductions for a farm equal or exceed the payments, no payment will be made for the farm, and the amount of the deductions in excess of the payments shall be prorated among the persons on the farm on the basis of their net deductions.

Section 12. INCREASE IN SMALL PAYMENTS

The total payment computed for any person for any farm, if less than \$200, will be increased by a specified amount. The amounts of increase will be approximately 40 percent in cases where the payment is \$20 or less. The increase ranges from \$8 for a \$20 payment to \$14 for a \$60 payment and is \$14 for all payments between \$60 and \$186. Payments between \$186 and \$200 will be increased to \$200. The increases will be the same as last year and may be found in a copy of the 1941 Texas Handbook or secured from the county AAA office.

Section 13. PAYMENTS LIMITED TO \$10,000

The total of all payments (prior to deduction for association expenses) to any person under the 1942 program, and the Naval Stores Conservation Program will not exceed \$10,000. In the case of individuals, partnerships, or estates, this limitation applies to the payments in a State. In the case of persons other than individuals, partnerships, or estates, the limitation applies to the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Detailed information regarding this provision may be obtained from the county or State AAA Office. All or any part of the payment which otherwise would be or has been made to any person under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he adopts or participates in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade or which would have the effect of evading this limitation.

Section 14. DEDUCTIONS INCURRED ON OTHER FARMS

If the deductions computed for any farm exceed the payment computed for the farm, each person's share of the amount by which the deduction exceeds the payment shall be deducted from the payment which would otherwise be made to him on any other farm or farms in Texas.

Section 15. DEDUCTIONS FOR ASSOCIATION EXPENSES

There shall be deducted from the payments for any farm the pro rata share as the Secretary may prescribe of the estimated admin-

istrative expenses incurred or to be incurred by the county agricultural conservation association in the county in which the farm is located.

Section 16. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO PAYMENTS

A. Payment restricted to effectuation of purposes of the program.—All or any part of a payment to which a person would otherwise be entitled under the 1942 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if:

(a) He adopts or has adopted any practice which tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1942 or previous agricultural conservation programs;

(b) He offsets or participates in offsetting, in whole or in part, during the 1942 program year by means of any corporation, partnership, estate, trust, or any other device, or in any manner whatsoever, the performance for which the payment is otherwise authorized; or

(c) He adopts during the 1942 program year any practice on forest land or woodland owned or controlled by him which is contrary to sound conservation practices.

Practices which tend to defeat the purposes of the 1942 program include, but are not limited to, the following cases and the amount of the payment which shall be withheld or required to be refunded in each such case is as follows:

(1) **Practice:** A landlord or operator, either by oral or written lease or operating agreement, or by an oral or written agreement supplementary to such lease or operating agreement, requires by coercion or induces by subterfuge a tenant or sharecropper to agree to pay to him all or a portion of the Government payment which the tenant or sharecropper has received or is to receive for participating in the 1942 program.

(2) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires that a tenant or sharecropper pay, in addition to the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, a sum of money or any thing or service of value equivalent to all or a portion of the Government payment which may be, is being, or has been earned by the tenant or sharecropper.

(3) **Practice:** A landlord or operator knowingly omits the names of one or more of his landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers from an application for payment or other official document required to be filed under the 1942 program, or knowingly shows incorrectly his or their acreage shares of a crop, or share of soil-building practices, or otherwise falsifies the record required to be submitted in respect to a farm, thereby intentionally depriving or attempting to deprive one or more persons of any Government payment to which they are entitled.

(4) **Practice:** A landlord or operator requires a tenant or sharecropper to execute an assignment, ostensibly covering advances of money, supplies, or services, to make a current crop, but actually for a purpose not permitted by the assignment instructions (ACP-70).

(5) **Practice:** A landlord or operator forces or causes, by coercion, subterfuge, or in any manner whatsoever, a tenant or sharecropper to abandon a crop prior to harvest for the purpose of obtaining the share of the Government payment that would otherwise be made to the tenant or sharecropper with respect to such crop.

(6) **Practice:** A person misuses or participates in the misuse of a marketing card with respect to any commodity for which marketing

quotas are in effect or fails or refuses to file or knowingly falsifies any report required under the regulations pertaining to marketing quotas for the 1941-42 or 1942-43 marketing year and such misuse or failure to file or falsification of such report results in any erroneous or incomplete record pertaining to any farm in connection with marketing quotas.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: In the case of each of the six practices above the amount to be withheld or refunded is the entire payment which otherwise would be made or has been made to the person with respect to the farm.

(7) **Practice:** A person operates farms in two or more States and substantially offsets his performance in one State by overplanting in another State.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for him in the State in which the overplanting occurred.

(8) **Practice:** A person who otherwise qualifies for payment rents land for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent to another person who he knows or has good reason to believe will offset his performance by substantially overplanting the acreage allotment for the farm which includes such rented land.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net amount of the deduction which would be computed for the person who otherwise qualifies for payment if he were entitled to receive all the crops planted on the land so rented.

(9) **Practice:** A person participates in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop on a farm other than a farm in which he admits having an interest. (A person shall be considered to be participating in the planting, production, or harvesting of a crop if it is found that he furnished labor, machinery, workstock, or financial assistance for the planting, production, or harvesting of such crop and that he has a financial interest in such crop.)

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The proportion of the net deduction for the farm which the committee determines was such person's interest in the crops planted, produced, or harvested.

(10) **Practice:** A person complies with the provisions of the 1942 program on a farm or farms operated by him as an individual, but causes or fails to prevent the substantial offsetting of such performance by the farming operations of a partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise in which he has a financial interest and the policies of which he is in a position to control.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The amount of the net deduction computed for such business enterprise.

(11) **Practice:** A partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise carries on its operations so as to qualify for payment, but one of the persons who is interested in and in position to control the operations or policies of the business enterprise substantially offsets such performance by his individual operations.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The payments to the partnership, association, estate, corporation, trust, or other business enterprise shall be reduced by the amount which the State committee finds or estimates is commensurate with the person's interest in such enterprise.

(12) **Practice:** A tenant, in settling his obligations under a written or oral rental contract or operating agreement, or a written or oral

contract or agreement supplemental or collateral thereto, pays or renders cash, standing rent, or fixed rent, or a share of the crop, or any service or thing of value, aggregating in value in excess of the rental customarily paid in the community for similar land and use, thereby diverting to the landlord or operator the whole or any part of any Government payment which the tenant is entitled to receive. The application of this rule shall be subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The whole of any payment with respect to the farm which otherwise would be made or has been made to the tenant. There shall be withheld from, or required to be refunded by, the landlord or operator all of the payments with respect to all of his farms under the 1942 program. If the tenant is renting for a share of the crop only and his share is 60 percent or less, only the landlord's or operator's payments shall be withheld or recovered.

(13) **Practice:** A person whose maximum payment computed is in excess of \$10,000 adopts practices which result in a substantial difference between the maximum payment computed and the payment after applying all applicable deductions except the \$10,000 limitation and deduction for administrative expenses.

Amount to be withheld or refunded: The net payment shall not exceed that amount which is the same percentage of \$10,000 as the payment computed after applying all applicable deductions, except the \$10,000 limitation and deductions for administrative expenses, is of the maximum payment computed without regard to the \$10,000 limitation, provided the State committee, with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division and the AAA, finds that the practices adopted apart from the net performance rendered tend to defeat the purposes of the program.

B. Full payments made only on operated farms.—Payments, other than payments in connection with soil-building practices, will be made only to farms which are being operated during the 1942 program year.

A farm will be considered to be operated if at least one of the three requirements set out below is met:

(1) An acreage equal to one-third of the cropland in the farm is devoted to one or more of the following uses:

- (a) A crop seeded for harvest in 1942;
- (b) A crop (other than wild hay) harvested in 1942;
- (c) Legumes or grasses seeded in the fall of 1941 or seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (d) Sorghums or Sudan grass seeded in 1942 (other than those seeded in the fall of 1942);
- (e) Small grains seeded in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942 for pasture or to be used as a green manure crop;
- (f) Pastures consisting of perennial legumes or perennial grasses, or mixtures of perennial legumes and grasses, on cropland;
- (g) Fallow rice land or rice land on which noxious weeds are controlled by mowing (applicable only to rice farms);
- (h) Summer fallow;

or

(2) An acreage equal to 50 percent of the sum of the special allotments is planted to one or more special crops;

or

(3) In areas of low rainfall or drought conditions cover a substantial area and it would not be a good farming practice to attempt to grow crops, farms may be considered to be operated where the above requirements have not been met, if so recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

C. Failure to carry out erosion-control measures.—No payment will be made to any person on any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1942 program year to other land in the community in which the farm is located.

D. Payment computed and made without regard to claims.—Any payment or share of payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law, without deduction of claims for advances [except as provided in paragraph F of this section, advances or payments on notes (executed by the producer or his predecessor-in-interest) for crop insurance premiums for the farm, and indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the Secretary], and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

E. Changes in leasing and cropping agreements, reduction in number of tenants, and other devices.—If on any farm in 1942 any change in the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 is made between the landlord or operator and the tenants or sharecroppers and the change would cause a greater proportion of the payments to be made to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program than would have been made to him for performance on the farm under the 1941 program, payments to the landlord or operator under the 1942 program with respect to the farm shall not be greater than the amount that would have been paid to him if the arrangements which existed on the farm in 1941 had been continued in 1942, unless the county committee certifies that the change is justified and approves such change.

If on any farm the number of sharecroppers or share tenants in 1942 is less than the average number on the farms during the 3 years 1939-41 and the reduction would increase the payments that would otherwise be made to the landlord or operator, the payments to the landlord or operator shall not be greater than the amount that would otherwise be made to him, unless the county committee certifies that the reduction is justified and approves such reduction.

No change or reduction made for the purpose of diverting to the landlord or the operator payments which otherwise would be made to tenants and sharecroppers shall be approved as a justified change. In determining whether a change or reduction which results in an increased payment to the landlord or the operator is justified, the county and State committees shall consider whether in view of all the facts in the case the AAA is justified in making to the landlord or the operator payments which but for the change or reduction would have been made to tenants and sharecroppers.

The action of the county committee under the above-stated provisions of this paragraph E is subject to approval or disapproval by the State committee and the decision of the State committee is final.

If the State committee finds that any person who files an application for payment pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 program has employed any other scheme or device (including coercion, fraud,

or misrepresentation), the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under any agricultural conservation program to which such person would normally be entitled, the Secretary may withhold, in whole or in part, from the person participating in or employing such a scheme or device, or require him to refund, in whole or in part, the amount of any payment which would otherwise be made or has been made to him in connection with the 1942 program.

F. Assignments.—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1942 program may assign his interest in the payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1942. No such assignment will be recognized unless the assignment is made in writing on Form ACP-69 in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA and unless such assignment is entitled to priority as determined under the instructions issued by the AAA governing the filing of such assignments.

The assignment provision does not give an assignee a right to any payment other than that to which the farmer is entitled. Neither the Secretary nor any disbursing agent is subject to any suit or liability if payment is made to the farmer without regard to the existence of any such assignment.

G. Excess cotton acreage.—Any person who knowingly plants or causes or permits the planting of cotton on his farm in 1942 in excess of the cotton allotment or permitted acreage for the farm for 1942 shall not be eligible for any payment to that farm or range land or any other farm or range land under the 1942 program, including payments under the Naval Stores Conservation Program.

The cotton acreage allotment or permitted acreage for a farm shall be deemed to have been knowingly overplanted if notice of an excess acreage of cotton is forwarded to or made available to the farm operator prior to the beginning of harvest and the excess acreage is not disposed of within the time limit, unless, due to unusual circumstances in the case it is recommended otherwise by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

Section 17. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

A. Persons eligible to file applications.—An application for payment may be made by any person for whom a share in the 1942 agricultural conservation payment may be computed and

(1) Who is determined by the county committee to be entitled, as of the time of harvest, to the whole of or a share in any of the crops, or its proceeds, grown on the farm under a lease or operating agreement or as an owner-operator, or

(2) Who is owner or operator of a farm and participates thereon in 1942 in carrying out approved soil-building practices.

B. Time and manner of filing application and information required.—Payment will be made only upon application submitted on the prescribed form to the county office on or before March 31, 1943, for farms for which work sheets are on file in the county office executed under previous conservation programs or not later than March 1, 1942. Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required for any farm which such person is operating or renting to another person

for a share of the crops grown thereon or for cash, standing rent, or fixed rent. Any application for payment may be rejected if any form or information required of the applicant is not submitted to the county office within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

C. Application for other farms.—If a person makes application for payment for a farm or range land in a county and has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds therefrom produced on any other farm in the county for which a deduction could be computed under the program, such person must make application for payment for all such farms. Upon request by the State committee, any person shall file with the committee such information as it may request regarding any other farm in the State with respect to which he has the right to receive all or a portion of the crops or proceeds thereof or which he rents to another.

Section 18. APPEALS

Any person may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee *in writing* to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any of the following matters respecting any farm in the operation of which he has an interest as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper:

- (a) Eligibility to file an application for payment;
- (b) Any acreage allotment, permitted acreage, normal or actual yield, grazing capacity, measurement, or soil-building allowance;
- (c) The division of payment; or
- (d) Any other matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm.

Any person wishing to appeal should request of the county committee a copy of SRM-510, "Appeals Procedure," which outlines in more detail the procedure for handling appeals.

Section 19. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program (referred to herein as the 1942 program)—

(1) **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm land and range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(a) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land and range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other land; and

(b) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other lands included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon it shall be regarded as located in the county or administrative area, as the case may be, in which the major portion of the farm is located.

(2) **Cropland** means farm land which in 1941 was tilled or was in regular rotation, excluding any land which constitutes, or will constitute if such tillage is continued, a wind-erosion hazard to the community.

(3) **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

(4) **Landlord or owner** means a person who owns land and rents such land to another person who operates such land.

(5) **Sharecropper** means a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and is entitled to receive for his labor a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof.

(6) **Tenant** means a person other than a sharecropper who rents land from another person (for cash, a fixed commodity payment, or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof) and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive all or a share of a crop produced thereon or of the proceeds thereof, and in the case of rice also means a person furnishing water for a share of the rice.

(7) **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits, on the farm at the beginning of the program year (excluding nonbearing orchards and vineyards), from which the major portion of the production is normally sold.

(8) **Commercial vegetables** means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm, including sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excluding Irish potatoes and English peas and sweet corn for processing.

(9) **Noncrop open pasture land** means pasture land (other than rotation pasture land and range land) on which the predominant growth is forage suitable for grazing and on which the number or grouping of any trees or shrubs is such that the land could not fairly be considered as woodland.

(10) **Special-crop allotments, allotment crops, special allotments, or special crops** means cotton, wheat, peanut, potato, and rice acreage allotments or crops.

(11) **Animal unit** means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, or two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

Section 20. AUTHORITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

Pursuant to the provisions of the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the authority vested thereby in the AAA, payments will be made for participation in Texas in the 1942 program in accordance with the provisions of said bulletin and such modifications thereof or other provisions as may be made hereafter. Such payments are contingent upon legislative authority to the Secretary to exercise after December 31, 1941, the powers now conferred on him by section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. As an adjustment for participation, the rates of payment and deduction with respect to any commodity or item of payment may be increased or decreased from the announced rates by as much as 10 percent.

I. W. DUGGAN,
Director, Southern Division.